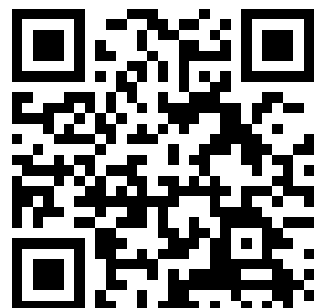

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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

The
Boke of Saint Albans

BY
DAME JULIANA BERNERS

CONTAINING
TREATISES ON HAWKING, HUNTING,
AND COTE ARMOUR:

PRINTED AT SAINT ALBANS BY THE SCHOOLMASTER-PRINTER IN 1486

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE

With an Introduction by

WILLIAM BLADES

AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TYPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CAXTON"

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"Manhood I am, therefore I me delyght
To hunt and hawke, to nourish up and fede
The greyhounde to the course, the hawke to th' sight,
And to bestryde a good and lusty stede."

From SIR THOMAS MORE's *Poems*.

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Introduction.



SEVERAL independent printing presses were established in England before the close of the fifteenth century; and from them issued numerous books which are invaluable to all students of antiquity from the light they throw upon the social habits and literary progress of our nation. Of these it may safely be said that not one exceeds in interest that work of an unknown typographer, which is here presented in facsimile, and which, from the town in which it was compiled, as well as printed, is known to all bibliographers as "The Book of St. Albans." This work has always been a favourite, partly because our feelings are appealed to in favour of the writer who for centuries has taken rank as England's earliest poetess, and is still, in all our Biographical Dictionaries, reckoned among "noble authors;" and partly because we love mysteries, and a mystery has always enshrouded the nameless printer. The subjects, too, so curiously alliterative—Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, have an enticing and antique flavour about them, being just those with which, at that period, every man claiming to be "gentle" was expected to be familiar; while ignorance of their laws and language was to confess himself a "churl."

As to the language and orthography of the book, it is a never-failing source of interest, being quite different from any other printed work of the fifteenth century, except the St. Albans' Chronicle from the same press. Among bibliographers it ranks as "*rarissimus*," the known copies being so few that they might probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Looking at the book, then, all round, it will be a convenient plan to consider these subjects separately, and to treat the volume in its four aspects of Authorship, Typography and Bibliography, Subject-matter, and Philology.





CHAPTER I.

Authorship.

HISTORIANS and Biographers, together with Librarians and Bookfellers, have a natural antipathy to anonymous books; and, wherever they can, are willing to accept the smallest amount of evidence as proof of paternity. It saves much trouble and avoids numerous errors in cataloguing, when a recognised name can be associated with an anonymous work. From this tendency a bad habit has arisen of attributing to particular writers books concerning which the evidence of authorship is doubtful, if not altogether untrustworthy.

In this very book we have a striking instance of such erroneous attribution. The three treatises, of which the book is made up, are quite distinct, and to a portion only of one of these is there any author's name attached. Yet that name, "Dam Julyans Barnes," altered by degrees to "Dame Juliana Berners," is now universally received as the name of the authorefs of the whole volume. With even less show of reason she is credited with the authorship of a "Treatise on Fishing" for which there is not the shadow of evidence, that treatise having been added ten years later by Wynken de Worde, who, when reprinting the Book of St. Albans, thought that the subject of Fishing would complete the work as a Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

There are really four distinct tracts in the Book of St. Albans, although the two last being on Heraldry are generally counted as one.



The first is on Hawking; to this no name of the author is attached, but it has a prologue which no one acquainted with the other writings of the printer can doubt to be his. Of this we shall have more to say anon.

The second tractate is on Hunting: it is specially associated with the name of Dame Juliana Berners, and will require a more extended elucidation than the others.

Here the evidence of authorship is as good as for most pieces of fifteenth-century production—a period at which literary rights did not exist, and when the scribe, if at all acquainted with the subject upon which the book he was copying treated, did not scruple to interpolate his own ideas, and that without any egotistical vanity, but merely from a feeling that all books being written for the good of men, and not from vanity in the author, it was a duty to improve them where possible. But as improvement mostly meant the addition of something on the same subject taken from another manuscript, we have the constant occurrence of one MS. being a compilation of two or three others, and yet appearing under the name of the last compiler.

In this treatise on Hunting we have the express statement at the end of the twenty-fourth page—"Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes." This might certainly apply to the transcription only, but, when taken with Wynken de Worde's version, the probability is, that the lady compiled as well as wrote it. In the reprint by Wynken de Worde, only ten years later than the original, he varies the colophon thus:—"¶ Explicit dame Julyans Bernes doctryne in her boke of huntynge," the whole reprint ending "Enprynted at westmestre by Winkyn the Worde the yere of thyncarnacōn of our lorde . M . CCCC . lxxxxvj." So that he, a contemporary, evidently believed her to be the authoress. Later authorities attributed the whole book to her pen, but as they were in possession of no more evidence than we now are, and probably not so much, we should attach no weight to such statements, which were founded simply on a vivid imagination.

But what is known of the lady who is admitted to have compiled the twenty-four pages on Hunting? Who was Dame Julians Barnes? Here, unless a sentimental and inventive sympathy be employed to throw an artificial light upon the darkness, we are in total ignorance. A biography of her has certainly been written, and all our Dictionaries and Encyclopædias devote a page or two to her history, which, in 1810, under Haslewood's nurture, attained its full development. Even so far back as 1549, or nearly a century after her supposed death, the learned Bale, who wrote an account of all our English celebrities, allows his gallantry to bedeck her memory with garments fine. "*Fœmina illustris!*" he exclaims, "*corporis et animi dotibus abundans ac forma elegantia spectabilis*" (An illustrious lady! abundantly gifted, both in body and mind, and charming in the elegance of her mien). Considering that the name of the lady is the whole of the text upon which Bale had to build, this is by no means a bad specimen of imaginative biography, and became a good foundation for future commentators. The story, however, fared rather badly at first; for Holinshed, in 1577, while echoing Bale very exactly, is made, by a curious error of the printer, who mistook the letters *rn* for *m*, to call the authoress Julyan Bemmes; while Baker in his Chronicles, too careless even to refer to the original text, adds another blunder to the story, and, thinking that Julyan must be a man's name, dubs the authoress "a gentleman of excellent gifts, who wrote certain treatises of Hawking and Hunting."

Chauncy, in 1700 (History of Hertfordshire), restored her sex to the lady, and then set to work upon making a family history for her. His first discovery was that, being a "Dame," she was of noble blood. Finding also that the family name of Lord Berners was, in olden time, spelt occasionally Barnes, he soon supplied a father for our authoress, in the person of Sir James Berners. And so the game of making history went on merrily up to the time of Joseph Haslewood, who, in 1810, reprinted Wynken de Worde's

edition of the Book of St. Albans, and supplied a full-blown biography of the authoress, giving particulars of her birth and education, the occupations of her youthful days, and a most imposing pedigree. Let us quote Haslewood's own words: "Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, otherwife Berners, who has been generally designated as the authoress of the present volume, is supposed to have been born, towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, at Roding-Berners, in the county of Essex. The received report is that she was the daughter of Sir James Berners, whose son was created Baron Berners, temp. Henry IV., and that she once held the situation of Priores of Sopwell Nunnery, in Hertfordshire." He then attributes to her the authorship of all four works in the Book of St. Albans. The difficulty of accounting for a lady so placed writing upon such subjects, is cleverly, if not satisfactorily settled by assuming that she passed her teens at court, partaking of the amusements of the field, and writing for her own use a commonplace book on various subjects. Then retiring through disappointment (doubtless a love affair) to a cloister, her rank raised her to the position of prioress. There in her seclusion, writing amidst the solitude of listless hours and vain regrets, she versified the general rules of sport from her own pleasant recollection, and from the diaries of her youthful happiness, which fortunately she had preserved. If we remember the mania which seized all classes for diary-keeping at the beginning of this century, when Haslewood wrote this, it will deepen our sense of humour to note that he attributes private diary-keeping to a young lady who lived *ante* 1450.

But enough of such sham biography; let us return to facts.

The word "Dame" did not in the fifteenth century, as it does now, imply any connection with a titled family, it meant simply Mistress or Mrs. Chaucer speaks of Dame Partlet in this sense; and had the Dame Julyans Barnes of the fifteenth century lived now, she would have been just "Mrs. Barnes."

Similarity of name in history, like similarity of sound in philology.

is a will-o'-the-wisp which has led many a writer into a bog. Allowing that Lord Berners' name was sometimes spelt Barnes, is that sufficient reason for making our authorefs a member of his family? I think not.

That the greater portion of the book on Hunting was compiled by Mistress Barnes, is probably correct,* and had she written much more, and produced even an original work on the subject, she would not have stood alone, even at that early period, as an authorefs. Crystine de Pisan, two of whose works were printed by Caxton, was contemporary with Julians Barnes, and left not only numerous original writings behind her—one of which was upon the Art of War—but left her mark, and that no mean nor ignoble one, upon the political course and moral development of her countrymen. But Dame Julyans' work upon Hunting is certainly not original, as indeed very few works upon any subject were at that period. This is evident from a glance at the text and the grouping of the subjects. It begins with distinguishing the varieties of beasts and their ages; the proper names by which to designate the beasts, singly and together; on hunting and dressing a Roe, a Boar, a Hare; of flaying; of the horns of a Roebuck; of the Hart; of the seasons; of the Hare. Then follows, from another source, an interpolation of a discourse between a Master of the Hunt and his man, going over portions of the same ground again; and this ended, we get back again to the original MS. and the dismemberment of various beasts. All through, with the exception of the interpolated conversation, the text is addressed to "My deare childe." Thus we read—"Do so, my child;" "Think what I say, my son;" "My lief childer;" "Say, child, where you go? my dame taught you so." Evidently that portion was originally written for a mother to use

* Taking Berners and Barnes to be the same word, it is curious to note—in connection with the work attributed to Dame Juliana, viz., *The Book of Hunting*—that the masters of that sport employed men called *Berners*, to be ready with relays of horses and to feed the hounds.—See Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words."

as a school-book, by which her son would learn to read, and, at the same time, become familiar with the terms of venery.

In the Bodleian Library is a small manuscript on the Terms of the Chase, the beginning of which is:—

“Mi dere sones, where ye fare, be frith or by fell,
Take good hede in his tyme how Triftram wol tell.”

This manuscript was probably copied by some youth as a school-exercise, which would account for the following odd colophon—
“Explicit, expliceat, ludere scriptor eat.”

Compare the above with the opening stanza of the verses we attribute to Mistress Barnes:—

“Wherefoever ye fare, by frith or by fell,*
My dear child, take heed how Triftram doth you tell.”†

The rest of the Oxford MS. is in similar accord with the print, but nowhere in it is there a word about Mistress Barnes.

The words “Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes” have been considered to prove that the lady was alive when the book was printed. If, however, Sir James Berners were her father, of which there is no evidence, she must have been close upon a hundred years old in 1486, as he died in 1390. But this is importing a needless difficulty into the theory, which is not rendered more probable by making the authoress and printer contemporary.

It may here be as well to say a few words about Sopwell Nunnery, over which, without a particle of evidence, our authoress is supposed to have presided. Sopwell Nunnery, Hertfordshire, was founded about 1140, under the rule of St. Benedict, and subject to the Abbot of St. Albans, from which it was not far

* “By frith or by fell” = by forest or by plain; but see Halliwell's Dictionary.

† Sir Triftram, the well-known knight of the Round Table, was a mighty hunter, and the great authority upon all subjects connected with the chase. Popular belief attributed to him the origin of all the special terms used in hunting, and his name was invoked to give authority to any statement upon this subject, just as in a later century the arithmetical rules of Cocker give rise to the popular phrase—“According to Cocker.”

distant. The rule of life among the inmates was very severe, and at the first the nuns were enclosed under locks and bolts, made additionally sure by the seal, on the door, of the Abbot for the time being (Chauncy's History, p. 466). How long this lasted, and how the nuns liked it, history saith not; but, in 1338, a re-organisation had become imperative, and the Abbot of St. Albans, among other instructions, ordered that no nun should lodge out of the house, and no guest within it (Newcome, p. 468). There does not seem much scope left here for the Priorefs to take an active part in field sports, though a hundred and fifty years later, which was about the period of our "Dame," many relaxations of the strict rules may have become common. But, then, we have apparently accurate lists of all the Priorefses of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, and the name of Juliana Barnes does not appear at all in them. The known dates are these:—In 1416, Matilda de Flamstede was Priorefs. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, she was succeeded by Letitia Wyttenham. The next whose name is known was Joan Chapell; the date of her appointment is not recorded, but as she was set aside in 1480 on account of her age, she had probably occupied the position for many years. In 1480, Elizabeth Webb succeeded Joan Chapell.

What is really known of the Dame is almost nothing, and may be summed up in the following few words. She probably lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and she possibly compiled from existing MSS. some rhymes on Hunting.

There is still the authorship of the other parts of the book to determine, and if similarity of wording and phraseology may be taken as evidence, they were all from one pen.

At the end of the book on Heraldry the printer has put the following—"Here endeth the book of Blasing of Arms translated and compiled together at Seynt Albons." Here we have the printer's own statement as to the origin of his text, and doubtless this, as well as the treatise on Hawking, were made up or "compiled" from more

than one manuscript in French. Hasslewood gives a list of such as are in the British Museum, in several of which portions of the printed work are contained. Works on Hunting and Hawking were not uncommon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and are still found in all large collections of manuscripts. There were several in the libraries of the Dukes of Burgundy in the fifteenth century, and many are still extant in the national collections of England and France.

The other tracts in the volume have an origin very similar to that of the Book of Hunting. The Book of Hawking is an evident compilation from several manuscripts, which accounts perhaps for its deficiency in arrangement and want of continuity. The Book of Coat Armour also has two distinct sources in contemporary works, one of which was the "De Officio Militari" of Nicholas Upton. From this the schoolmaster copied Book IV. almost word for word, supplementing it from "The Book of the Lineage of Coat Armour," as stated already. The only other literary work which can be attributed to our printer is the extensive compilation known as the St. Albans' Chronicle or the *Fructus Temporum*. But neither in the Chronicle, where he simply combined two histories into one, nor in the Book of St. Albans, which is also a compilation, does the schoolmaster show any literary ability above the average of scholars of his period.

As specimens of the schoolmaster's powers of composition we annex the following, the originals of which can be seen in the ensuing facsimile pages:—

Prologue to the Book of Hawking.

"In so much that gentlemen and honest persons have great delight in Hawking, and desire to have the manner to take hawks: and also how and in what wise they should guide them ordinally: and to know the gentle terms in communing of their hawks: and to understand their sicknesses and infirmities, and to know medicines for them according, and the many notable terms that be used in hawking

both of their hawks and of the fowls that their hawks shall slay. Therefore this book following in a due form shows very knowledge of such pleasure to gentlemen and persons disposed to see it."

Prologue to Mistress Barnes' Compilation on Hunting.

"Likewise, as in the Book of Hawking aforefaid are written and noted the terms of pleasure belonging to gentlemen having delight therein, in the same manner this book following sheweth to such gentle persons the manner of Hunting for all manner of beasts, whether they be beasts of Venery, or of Chace, or Rascal. And also it sheweth all the terms convenient as well to the hounds as to the beasts aforefaid. And in certain there be many diverse of them as it is declared in the book following."

Prologue to the Book of Coat Armour.

"Here in this book following is determined the lineage of Coat Armours: and how gentlemen shall be known from ungentle men, and how bondage began first in angel and after succeeded in man kind, as it is here showed in process, both in the childer of Adam and also of Noe, and how Noe divided the world in three parts to his three sons. Also there be showed the nine colours in Arms figured by the nine orders of Angels, and it is showed by the foresaid colours which be worthy and which be royal; and of regalities which be noble and which be excellent. And there be here the vertues of Chivalry, and many other notable and famous things, to the pleasure of noble persons shall be showed, as the works following witness, whosoever liketh to see them and read them, which were too long now to rehearse. And after these notable things aforefaid followeth the Blasing of all manner Arms in Latin, French, and English."

So wrote the schoolmaster. Let us now see what kind of book this is typographically.



CHAPTER II.

Typography and Bibliography.



LD books must be loved, and their idiosyncrasies carefully studied, before they will yield up *all* their treasures; that done, the observant lover will obtain possession of both soul and body; he may revel in the intellectual feast provided by the author, or he may study the material and mechanical features of the books as represented by the peculiarities of paper and the habits and customs of the various printers. Then, by grouping these as a botanist does his flowers, according to their organisation into classes, orders, genera, and species, he may extract from his volumes true replies to questions which otherwise would remain hidden for ever. So true is the dictum, "The Mind it is which sees, and not the Eye alone."

Many bibliophiles, however, of education and taste have been positively blind when outside the circle of their own particular studies. So it was with the Rev. Dr. M'Neille, a well-known critic and book-collector of sixty years ago. When addressing Dr. Dibdin he wrote thus of "The Book of St. Albans"—"This book is itself useless, and only a *bon morceau* for the quizzical collector." With such feelings towards one of the most curious works which this country produced during the infancy of the printing press, it was simply impossible that the interest of its pages should be revealed to him; and however rich in divinity and *editiones principes* of the classics the library of the

worthy doctor may have been, it is evident that our Book of St. Albans could never have been aught but an alien on *his* book-shelves.

The works printed by William Caxton were almost without exception in the English tongue, while the contemporary presses of Oxford, St. Albans, and Machlinia were nearly all in Latin. Of the eight books at present known to have been printed at St. Albans, the only two in English were the "Fruetus Temporum" and the work under review. The "Fruetus" or St. Albans' Chronicle is the same as that printed two years previously by Caxton, with the addition of certain ecclesiastical events and Papal chronology, probably added by the printer himself to please the monks.

The Book of St. Albans' and the St. Albans' Chronicle make a class of themselves; but as it is impossible to understand their position without a glance at the other works from the same press, we will give a tabulated description of the whole eight.

BOOKS PRINTED AT ST. ALBANS IN FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

	Title of Book.	Language.	Size.	Date of Printing.	No. of Printed Leaves.	Type	Size of Printed Page.	Signatures.	Printed Initials.	Ink.	Device.	Woodcuts.	Lines in Page.
1	Augustini Dacti elegancie	Latin	4to	n. d.	18	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	black	none	none	36
2	Laur: de Saona Rhetorica nova	Latin	4to	1480	81	2-1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	24
3	Albertiqueft. de modo Significandi.	Latin	4to	1480	46	3-1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
4	Joan: Canonici Quest. sup. Phys. Arist.	Latin	fol.	1481	174	3	8 x 5	signed	none	black	none	none	44
5	Exempla sacre scripture	Latin	4to	1481	83	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
6	Ant. Andreæ super Logica Aristotelis	Latin	4to	1482	335	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
7	Chronicles of England	Engl.	fol.	1483?	295	2	8 x 5	every leaf signed	yes	black & red	with	yes	32
8	The Book of St. Albans	Engl.	fol.	1486	88	2-4	8 x 5	signed	yes	black & red & red	with	yes	32

But who was the printer? What was his name? Was he associated with the great Abbey? and is there any internal or external evidence in his works to connect him with any other printer or any other town?

The only notice we have of the printer is an accidental one by Wynken de Worde, who, in reprinting the St. Albans' Chronicle, says

c

in the colophon, "Here endith this present Chronicle . . . compiled in a book and also enprinted by our fometime Schoolmaster of St. Alban." He was a schoolmaster, then, and this will account for the nature of his early works, all scholastic and all in Latin. Not till the end of his typographical career did he realise the fact that the printing-press, instead of being the hobby of a few learned men, was the educator of the people, the whole nation; and then he gave his countrymen what they wanted—a history of their own country and a book upon the whole (secular) duty of the gentleman, as then understood.

The name of the schoolmaster-printer is quite unknown. No notice of him is found in the records of the Abbey, nor does he appear in any contemporary document. Yet here, as in Mistress Barnes's case, imagination has come to the rescue and a legendary name has been provided.

Finding that the Prologue to the Book of Hawking began with the words, "*Infomuch* as gentle men and honest persons have great delight in Hawking;" finding also that the St. Alban's Chronicle from the same press began thus: "*Infomuch* as it is necessary;" and bearing in mind that certain old authors had veiled *their* names in the first words of their works, Dr. Chauncy arrived at the sagacious conclusion that the St. Albans printer wished to veil *his* name, which really was "Infomuch." The joke, for it almost seems like one, does not bear even the scrutiny which itself invites, for although the schoolmaster uses the words in two other places, in neither case are they at the beginning of a chapter.* It should be added that in this the worthy historian of Hertfordshire only followed the lead of both Bale and Pits.

Was he connected with the Abbey? I think not. There is not a word to suggest such a connection, although we may take it for granted that the Abbot and his fraternity could not have frowned upon

* On sig. a j recto of "Cote Armour" is "Infomuch as all gentleness comes of God;" and upon sig. b iiij verso is "Infomuch that in the fifth quadrat," &c. The use of the word in these cases could have no veiled meaning, and it was probably only a peculiarity of diction which had become a habit with the schoolmaster.

the printer, or he would never have established himself. His imprints all mention the town of St. Albans, but never the Abbey, and his position was probably similar to that of Caxton, who was simply a tenant of the Abbot of Westminster, but, so far as is known, nothing more.

Was he connected with Caxton and the Westminster prefs? Without a shadow of doubt I say, No! Mr. E. Scott, of the MS. department in the British Museum, has indeed strung together a number of surmises to show that the Schoolmaster was employed by Caxton, and that all the books without date or place hitherto attributed to Westminster were really printed at St. Albans. But internal evidence is against any such gratuitous assumption. There is nothing in common between the two printers in any of their habits or customs except the possession of Caxton's No. 3 type. This is the only one of Caxton's types used outside his own office (for W. de Worde, his successor in house and business, must not be regarded as a separate printer). Caxton employed it from his arrival in England in 1477 till 1484, when it makes its last appearance in the headings of "*Æsop*," the "*Order of Chivalry*," and "*The Golden Legend*." In 1485 Caxton obtained a new fount, similar in shape and character, and from that time the old No. 3 disappears to make way for the new and smaller type No. 5. This being more suited to the taste of the day, we find the larger and worn fount passing over to the country prefs of St. Albans, where the Schoolmaster first uses it in 1486, being the identical year in which its successor appears in Caxton's "*Royal Book*." We may here observe that after the stoppage of the St. Albans' Prefs the same fount finds its way back again and is seen in W. de Worde's reprint, in 1496-97, of the two English St. Albans books. But the discovery of a copy of Caxton's Boethius in the old Grammar School at St. Albans, and the numerous fragments of old books extracted from its covers, are quoted as confirming the idea. Yet the book itself and all these fragments were from Westminster, not a single one being from a known St. Albans book, and they included the Caxton "*Chronicles*," 1480, the "*Dictes*," 1477, and the

still earlier "Life of Jafon;" so that we had better at once remove the whole Westminster prefs, dated and undated, to St. Albans, if such an argument is to have any force. These fragments, indeed, can only point to the fact that the copy of Boethius was bound in the printing office, as was commonly the case with the books from Caxton's prefs.

Again, Mr. Scott draws attention to the fact that a page of the St. Albans' Book, 1486, has been copied by a contemporary writer on to the blank leaves of one of Caxton's earliest books. 'Tis true; but this copying of part of one book into another, printed ten years before, has no typographical bearing whatever. Lastly, the name Causton appears in an old St. Albans' Register of the early part of the fifteenth century. But this, again, means positively nothing. Caxton's name was not at all uncommon; there were Caustons or Caxtons in nearly every English county, and I have quite a long list of them.

It is highly probable that Caxton, while at Westminster, in the van of all the literature of his day, would have communications of some sort with the important town of St. Albans; but that the two printers assisted one another in the production of books, is, so far as any evidence goes, a pure fiction.

Let us now glance at the bibliographical aspect of the book.

The work itself has no title. It is difficult in our time, accustomed as we are to "teeming millions" of books, each with its own title-page, to conceive a period when the prefs sent out works without even the shadow of a title-page. Before the invention of printing, the author simply headed his first page with the name of the work, as "Here begins the Confessio Amantis," or "Hic incipit Parvus Catho," and, without preface or more ado, the text commenced. Sometimes even this little notification was omitted, and, as in Caxton's "Jafon," "The Chefs Book," "Tulle," and many other fifteenth-century books, the subject of the work had to be learned by reading the text. So it is with the book now under review; it comprises four distinct works, but to one only is there any heading, and that has the bare line "Incipit liber armorum."

The first, "The Book of Hawking," starts straight off—"This is the manner to keep Hawks," and occupies three signatures, a, b, and c, of eight leaves each, and fig. D, which has but four leaves, on purpose that this portion might be complete alone, if so desired. The same idea controlled the arrangement of "The Book of Hunting," which, beginning on fig. e f, ends with Dame Juliana's "Explicit" on the recto of fig. f iij. This left the last seven pages of the quaternion to be filled up. Now it was a common practice, both with the scribes and with the early printers, when they got to the end of their text and found that a page or two of blank paper was left, to occupy the blank pages with such common household aphorisms or popular rhymes as came easily to the memory, or were at hand in some other book. So here the schoolmaster-printer fills up his vacant pages with a number of odd sentences and rhymes, most of which occur over and over again in numerous manuscripts of early poetry. Among others we notice the well-known :—

" Arise erly,
serue God deuouteli,
and the world besily."
&c. &c.

Also the folks proverb :—

" Too wyues in oon hous,
Too cattys and oon mous,
Too dogges and oon boon,
Theis shall neu accorde oon."

Then the list of proper terms to be used by gentlemen and those curious in their speech is of very common occurrence :—

" An herde of Hertis
An herde of all man dere
A pride of Lionys
A sleuth of Beeris."
&c. &c.

This was evidently copied from some MS., and ends with "¶ Explicit," and nothing more. On the next page we have the proper terms for carving or dismembering beasts, fowls, and fishes, followed on the last leaf by a list of bishoprics and provinces.



Having thus filled up all his leaves, the printer begins his third subject on a fresh signature, and introduces the "Liber Armorum" with the Preface (already printed). A long work on the "Blasing of Arms" follows, beginning on fig. t j, and ending on fig. f 10.

This is extremely interesting, both in matter and in the very rude woodcut representations of armorial bearings with which the text is profusely illustrated. Except in one or two cases of uncommon tints, these are all colour-printed, as are the initials to paragraphs. In the Grenville copy, the pressman having forgotten to roll the "forme," the initials all appear in that semi-tinted state which would be the natural result of such an omission. We notice, too, that where the coats of arms require, say, three colours on one page, then the initials are also in three colours; but if only one colour is required for the arms, only one colour, and that the same, is used for the initials. Occasionally, where a peculiar colour was necessary, a brush was used to insert that tint by hand.

In workmanship the St. Albans printer, especially in the English books, is much inferior to the contemporary issue from the Westminster press. The types are worse, the arrangement worse, the presswork worse, and the ink worse. From this point of view alone, the theory that he would print for Caxton so much better than he did for himself, is not worth serious consideration.

The Book of St. Albans went through many editions, particulars of which are difficult to obtain.

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| <p>1486. The Boke of St. Albans (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>149-. By Wynken de Worde "at the sygne of the Sonne."</p> <p>1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>15-. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of George next to saynt Dunston's Church by Wylliam Powell.</p> <p>15--. By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in Flete Street at the sygne of the Rose Garlande by Wylliam Copland for Richard Tottell" (Brit. Mus.).</p> | <p>15-. By W. Copland. "In Lothebury" 4to.</p> <p>15-. By W. Copland. "In saynt Martyns parish in the Vinetre upon the three crane wharfe."</p> <p>1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at London in the Vyentre vppon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wylliam Copland."</p> <p>1550. By W. Powell. "Hawkynges Huntynge and Fishynge." 8vo. London.</p> <p>1551? By Abraham Vele.</p> |
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| <p>15—. By Henry Tab. "Imprynted at London in Paul's chyrch yarde by me Hēry Tab" (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>15—. By J. Waley. "Imprinted at London in Foster laen by Johñ Waley" 4to.</p> <p>1561. By Copland. In this year Copland was fined for "a book of Hawkyng, Huntynge, and fysfhynge cōtrary to the orders of this howse—iiij d" (Herbert, p. 367).</p> <p>1586. By E. Alde. 4to. (Bib. Dec.).</p> <p>1590. By John Wolfe "at the fygne of the Gunne."</p> <p>1595. By H. Lownes. "The Gentleman's Academie or the Booke of St. Albans * * * Compiled by Juliana Barnes in the year from the incarnation of Christ 1486. And now reduced into a better method by</p> | <p>G. M. (Gervase Markham). London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>1596. By Wolffe.</p> <p>1596. By Islip. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Adam Islip. 4to.</p> <p>1596. By E. Alde. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Edward Alde.</p> <p>1600. By Wolffe.</p> <p>1606. By Wolffe.</p> <p>1614. By Helme. "A Jewell for Gentry by S. T." 4to. (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>1793. "The Booke of Cote Armour." London, 4to, reprinted by J. Dallaway, with an excellent introduction (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>1810. The Booke of Hawking Hunting and Cote Armour. Hazlewood's reprint. London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).</p> |
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How did the schoolmaster at St. Albans obtain his types? This is a puzzling question in the present state of palæotypography. Mr. Bradshaw of Cambridge has, by unwearied study of early printed books, thrown great light upon the connection and genealogy of numerous founts used by fifteenth-century printers, and systematic attention to the minute peculiarities of each printer is doubtless the only way in which those old books can be forced to yield up their secrets; but the task is immense, and beyond the powers of any one man to complete. Some day, however, when the palæotypography of this country, as well as of the Continental presses, shall have received that full technical and philosophical analysis which time is sure to bring, the more fortunate bibliographer of the future will be able with certainty to track the footsteps and operations of the early typefounders, and will be enabled to state for certain to what extent Caxton and the St. Albans printer were their own typefounders, and to what extent and to whom they looked for outside help. As the case now stands, we can only confess our ignorance of where the St. Albans types came from.



CHAPTER III.

The Subjects Created.



IN the rude civilisation of the fifteenth century, a year's experience of which would send most of us to our graves, the mental occupation as well as the bodily recreation of our ancestors was almost confined to hunting and hawking. "Fishing with an Angle" came in as a bad third, being too tame a pursuit for men who were no men if not men of war. Mimic war—war on the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air—war which could be pursued in times of peace, and which yet required knowledge, patience, fortitude, and courage—this had great attractions, and we cannot wonder at the general popularity of these pursuits.

The first treatise in the following reprint is upon Hawking, a pastime essentially aristocratic from the great expense it entailed in the purchase, breeding, and maintenance of the birds. This, indeed, coupled with the diminution of game consequent on the progress of civilisation and the increase of the population, led to the gradual decadence of the sport, and nearly to its extinction in the eighteenth century, although, in very rare cases, falconry is even now practised.

As we have seen, one of the most difficult objects in hawking was to obtain an easy command of the proper vocabulary, and so at first start our author instructs us in "The manner to speak of Hawks, from the egg." We must not say a young hawk is hatched, but

"disclosed;" they do not breed but "eyer;" it was a want of culture in any falconer to say that hawks were building their nest, they "timbered" it. When the young could first leave the nest they were "Bowesses," and when they could fly they were "Branchers," and then was the time to catch and train them.

When the young were caught, which was with nets, the first thing was to "enfile" them, that is, to "take a needle and thread and sew up the eyelids," so that they "see never a dele." After a night and a day the threads were cut softly for fear of breaking the "lyddis of the ighen," then they were fed with well-washed flesh, but kept awake the next night and day, after which they were supposed to be tame, or "reclaimed."

The various diseases to which Hawks are liable are then explained, and medicines prescribed for them. Some of these are very absurd and some contradictory. Then comes a variety of terms for every movement and habit, for every limb or part of the body, and for almost every feather in the plumage. In this minute description the author begins at the feet of the bird and so works upwards, as when "Knyghttis been harnesside."

Next we are instructed how important it is to be careful of the manner of guiding the Hawk the first time it is ready to "nomme" a partridge; how to reward her by giving her the head and neck, after which on no account is she to fly again till she has "rejoiced," *i.e.*, sharpened her beak and shaken her feathers. More medicines follow, among which is how to get rid of "lies" (lice). "Take a piece of rough blanket and hold it to the fire till it is quite hot; wrap the hawk therein, and without hurting hold her 'softely and styly' in your hands, and all the vermin will creep into the cloth." A happy thought this!

The "Gesse," or strip of leather by which the Hawk is held when carrying her on the hand, is next described, together with the creance or long line. More medicines still, and then how to treat Hawks when "in mew," or moulting, a matter of great importance. To promote

"mewing" give the flesh of a kid, a young swan, and especially rats flesh; stewed adders are also strongly recommended, or chickens which have been fed upon wheat soaked in broth of vipers.

Gout seems a common disease in various parts of the Hawk's body, which may be known by swelling and "ungladness;" also rheum and fever and blains and aggrum, which last is cured by a red-hot silver needle thrust into the nostrils. Botches in the jaw should be "kutte with a knyfe." More terms follow for various habits and actions, the last paragraph being upon the variety of Bells used for Hawks. There should be two, one a "femytoyn" (femitone) below the other. "The Bells of Melen (Milan?) were the best, but," says the author, "there be now used Dutchland bells, of a town called durdright (Dordrecht), and they be passing good, sonowre (sonorous) of ringing in shrillness, and well lasting."

The whole ends with a list of various species of Hawks and their appropriateness to the various stations of life, among which are—

An Eagle for an Emperor.	A Merlyon for a Lady.
A Gersfalcon for a King.	A Goshawk for a Yeoman.
A Peregrine for an Earl.	A Sparehawk for a Priest.
A Muskyte for "an holiwater clerke."	

The second treatise is upon Hunting, and has a short preface, which probably came, like the first, from the pen of the Schoolmaster.

The work is all in metre, and evidently intended for boys to learn by heart. It begins by telling "my dere chylde" the various kinds of beast to be hunted; the changes of name they take as they grow older; the variety of horns; how to skin and dismember; the various cries and noises to be used; the seasons of hunting various beasts.

Then follow instructions how to hunt the Hare, and what to say to the hounds, who must always be addressed in French, as "arere!" when he enters the kennel-door; "this is the first word, my son, of venery." "Sa fa cy auant," "Sweff mon amy sweff," and other similar cries are noted down, some to be shouted twice only and some thrice,

the chief cry being "So how." The knowledge of when and how often these cries should be used was most important, as their proper use would bring "worship among all men." Here, apparently, in the midst of one essay, another is interpolated, and we are treated to a portion of some old dialogue like "The Master of the Hunt," in which the "Man" asks all sorts of questions and the "Master" replies. It might indeed be dubbed "The Hunter's Catechism." This occupies eight pages, and then we fall back upon the original rhyme again and the instructions of the Dame to "my childe," ending with the "Explicit" of Dam Julyans Barnes. Some leaves remaining to be filled up, the moral and other sentences, as already described at page 21, were added.

Perhaps the third treatise upon Coat Armour and the Blafon of Arms is the most interesting portion of the book. The quaintness of some of the explanations is very amusing, and many people will find more points of sympathy, both historical and technical, with this than with the others.

The headline, "Incipit Liber Armorum," gives us at once the title of the manuscript from which the text was compiled. "Heraldry Run Mad" might indeed have been an appropriate title for this, as well as all similar tractates; for the author, in his anxiety to honour the science, does not scruple to take the reader back historically not to Noah only, but to Adam, whose spade, he tells us, was the first shield in Heraldry, and who was the first to bear Coat Armour. The argument, if it may so be called, is:—All "gentilnes" comes from God; there were originally in heaven ten Orders of Angels bearing Coat Armour, but now only nine, Lucifer with "mylionys of aungelis" having fallen out of heaven into hell and other places. As a bondman might say that all men come from Adam, so might Lucifer say he and his angels came from heaven.

Cain, for his wickedness, was the first churl, and all his offspring were churls also by the curse of God. Seth, on the other hand, was a gentleman by his father's blessing; Noah, too, was a gentleman by nature, but of his three sons, "Sem, Cham, and Jafeth," Cham, for

his unfilial conduct, was made "ungentle." The address of Noah to his three sons is curious, and is thus supplemented :—

"Of the offspring of the gentleman Japhet came Abraham, Moses Aaron, and the prophets, and also the King of the right line of Mary, of whom that gentleman Jesus was born, very God and man, after his manhood King of the land of Judah and of Jews, a gentleman by his mother Mary, and Prince of Coat Armour."

Some say that Coat Armour began at the siege of Troy, but it was of far greater antiquity than that, and was founded upon the nine Orders of Angels, who were crowned each with a diadem of precious stones—the Topaz (truth), Smaragdus (hardihood), Amethyst (chivalry), Loys (powerful), Ruby (courageous), Sapphire (wisdom), Diamond, a black stone (durable), Carbuncle (doughty and glorious). These represent Gentleman, Squire, Knight, Baron, Lord, Earl, Marquis, Duke, and Prince. Here we probably have the origin of the shape of various crowns and coronets. Everything is treated in nines, and the nine virtues and nine vices of gentleness follow, with nine rejoicings, nine articles that every knight should keep, and nine manner of gentlemen, in which we learn that the Evangelists and Apostles were all gentlemen of the right line of that worthy conqueror, Judas Machabeus, who in course of time had fallen to labour, and so were not called gentlemen. The four doctors of the Church—St. Jerome Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory—were also gentlemen of blood and of Coat Armour. There are nine differences of Coat Armour and nine quadrats, all of which are explained. The "Blasynge of Arms" comes next, the preface to which is by the author, and not by the printer. It begins with the varieties of the Crosses as borne in arms, each being illustrated by a rude woodcut printed in its proper colours, and the blazon, or technical description of each is given in Latin, French, and English. All varieties of arms follow, with the mysteries of bends, engrail, borders, chequers, balls, cakes, rings, &c., offering but little which can be quoted, but forming an interesting and useful book of reference.



CHAPTER IV.

Philology.



HERE is a strongly marked individuality in the spelling throughout all the treatises in this work. If the Hunting rhymes belong to Dam Julyans, their orthography, like the prose portions, is that of the Schoolmaster, who appears to have been a North-countryman, many words leading to that conclusion. The formation of the plural by adding the letters "is" or "ys" strikes the attention at once. Thus the plural of bells is *bellis*; egg, *eggis*; vetch, *fetchis*; fulmert, *fulmertis*; hawk, *hawkys*; herd, *herdys*; person, *personys*, and so on. The change of a *y* at the end of a word to an *i* is common, as *onli*, *softeli*, *unthrefti*; and for *if*; *algate*; *awth* for all the; *bowke*; *chylde*; *clepit*; *clees*; *knew*; *ken*; *yowre*; and many others are Northern. As might be expected, many Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words now obsolete are found, such as *benymme*, *blynne*, *byzete*, *canell*, *clepit*, *colver*, *dacon*, *gobbit*, *kawe*, *kydde*, *liggen*, *merde*, *nasethrils*, *nym*,^{*} *raton*, and many others.

The following vocabulary will show the chief words in which peculiarity of spelling or dialect are noticeable:—

alfe, half

algate, always

and, used for "if"

appillis, apples

arn, are

assone, as soon

^{*} In the slang of thieves to *steal* is to *nim* at this day.

<i>awntelere</i> , antler	<i>coluer</i> , a dove	<i>fetchis</i> , vetches
<i>awth</i> , aught	<i>colode</i> , cold	<i>feldis</i> , fields
<i>awth</i> , all the	<i>cogh</i> , cough	<i>folterys</i> , foresters
<i>barris</i> , bars	<i>contenyt</i> , contained	<i>folowys</i> , follows
<i>bestys</i> , beasts	<i>cowples</i> , couples	<i>flæ</i> , flay
<i>beke</i> , beak	<i>croampe</i> , cramp	<i>forder</i> , further
<i>bellis</i> , bells	<i>currage</i> , courage	<i>forrgeet</i> , forget
<i>bene</i> , be	<i>cum</i> , <i>cumme</i> , come	<i>fostewt</i> , foft
<i>benymme</i> , take away	<i>dais</i> , days	<i>fowrith</i> , fourth
<i>blynne</i> , to cease	<i>dacon</i> , a piece	<i>fulmertis</i> , polecats
<i>boon</i> , bone	<i>dayfes</i> , daifies	<i>gedder</i> , gather
<i>bodi</i> , body	<i>deeil</i> , a portion	<i>glayre</i> , white of an egg
<i>bowellis</i> , bowels	<i>defaute</i> , default	<i>gobbit</i> , piece
<i>bott</i> , but	<i>diueris</i> , divers	<i>gres</i> , grease
<i>bottre</i> , butter	<i>dookes</i> , ducks	<i>groyn</i> , grown
<i>bowke</i> , crooked	<i>doon</i> , do	<i>gyde</i> , guide
<i>bridde</i> , bird	<i>doys</i> , does	<i>habull</i> , able
<i>brought</i> , brought	<i>echeon</i> , each one	<i>hawkys</i> , hawks
<i>bysprenged</i> , sprinkled	<i>ech</i> , each	<i>hawtyn</i> , proud
<i>byzete</i> , gain	<i>eeg</i> , egg	<i>hakke</i> , hack
<i>calt</i> , called	<i>eegis</i> , eggs	<i>haare</i> , hare
<i>calde</i> , called	<i>ellis</i> , else	<i>heepis</i> , heaps
<i>cattis flesh</i> , cat's flesh	<i>elis</i> , eels	<i>hedgis</i> , hedges
<i>canell</i> , cinnamon	<i>errabull</i> , arable	<i>herdys</i> , herds
<i>callish</i> , call (imper.)	<i>eseli</i> , easily	<i>howndys</i> , hounds
<i>chycon</i> , chick	<i>eueri</i> , every	<i>hoole</i> , whole
<i>chykynnes</i> , chickens	<i>euerose</i> , rosewater	<i>hoold</i> , <i>holde</i> , old
<i>chooce</i> , choice	<i>euyn</i> , <i>eeuen</i> , even	<i>hoom</i> , home
<i>chylder</i> , children	<i>eyre</i> , air	<i>hudge</i> , small
<i>clepit</i> , called	<i>eygh</i> , <i>eyghen</i> , eye, eyes	<i>huntid</i> , hunted
<i>cloos</i> , close	<i>febulnefs</i> , feebleness	<i>hunterys</i> , hunters
<i>communeli</i> , commonly	<i>fechens</i> , floats	<i>hennys</i> , hens
<i>commythe</i> , cometh	<i>faukeners</i> , falconers	<i>huicles</i> <i>oppon</i> <i>hir</i>
<i>cowntenanfis</i> , countenances	<i>feederis</i> , <i>federes</i> , feathers	<i>houghis</i>
		<i>hanylon</i> , wiles of a fox

<i>igh, ighe, iyen</i> , eye, eyes	<i>medecyne, medefyn</i> ,	<i>pennyd</i> , feathered
<i>ingraylyt</i> , engrailed	<i>medlide</i> , mingled	<i>personys</i> , perfons
<i>inowgh</i> , enough	<i>meele, melis, meal</i> ,	<i>pellittis</i> , pellets
<i>ilich</i> , alike	meals	<i>pike</i> , pick
<i>iren</i> , iron	<i>medill</i> , mingle	<i>proceis</i> , procesfs
<i>ilke</i> , each	<i>moch</i> , much	<i>puttith</i> , putteth
<i>juse</i> , juice	<i>mony</i> , many	<i>praty</i> , pretty
<i>kawe</i> , call	<i>mowothe</i> , mouth	<i>properteis</i> , properties
<i>ken</i> , know	<i>moyftour</i> , moisture	<i>quarterit</i> , quartered
<i>knaw, knawe</i> , know	<i>myddes</i> , midft	<i>rad</i> , ? afraid
<i>knottis</i> , knots	<i>mynne</i> , mine	<i>raton</i> , a rat
<i>kneys</i> , knees	<i>nafethrillis</i> , noftrils	<i>reflith</i> , refleth
<i>kow</i> , cow	<i>nares</i> , noftrils	<i>rede</i> , ready
<i>knyue</i> , knife	<i>naamys</i> , names	<i>rebuket</i> , rebuked
<i>kydde</i> , known	<i>nathelefs</i> , nevertheless	<i>roys</i> , roes
<i>kyndeli</i> , natural	<i>neppe</i> , catmint	<i>roungeth</i>
<i>kut</i> , cut	<i>nettis</i> , nets	<i>roufe</i> , rouse
<i>layferly</i> , leifurely	<i>notabull</i> , notable	<i>faauue</i> , fave
<i>lew warme</i>	<i>no moo</i> , no more	<i>feruen</i> , few
<i>leppys</i> , leaps	<i>nombur</i> , number	<i>femytoyn</i> , femitone
<i>leif</i> , dear	<i>not</i> , a nut	<i>fe</i> , fee
<i>leuer</i> , liver	<i>nyghtis</i> , nights	<i>shewys</i> , fhows
<i>lies</i> , lice	<i>nym, nomme</i> , take,	<i>flau</i> , flow
<i>linne, lynne</i> , linen	taken	<i>fnakys</i> , fnakes
<i>littyl</i> , little	<i>okys</i> , oaks	<i>fofteli</i> , foftly
<i>liggyn</i> , lie	<i>onli</i> , only	<i>fomwatt</i> , fomewhat
<i>luke water</i>	<i>ony</i> , honey	<i>foore</i> , fore
<i>lyddis of the ighen</i> ,	<i>ones, onys</i> , once	<i>fowre</i> , foar
eyelids	<i>oouen</i> , oven	<i>foper</i> , fupper
<i>lymayall</i> , iron filings	<i>oon</i> , one	<i>fowkyng</i> , fucking
<i>looff</i> , loaf	<i>oppbyn</i> , open	<i>fonnyys</i> , fons
<i>maake</i> , make	<i>ordenatili</i>	<i>spanyellis</i> , fpaniels
<i>mary</i> , marrow	<i>owte</i> , out	<i>fnakys</i> , fnakes
<i>markeris</i> , markers	<i>parlous, perlous</i> , peril-	<i>taake</i> , take
<i>merde</i> , dung	ous	<i>takys</i> , takes

<i>tempur</i> , temper	<i>varri rede</i> , very red	<i>wroght</i> , wrought
<i>termys</i> , <i>termis</i> , terms	<i>veri</i> , very	<i>wode</i> , <i>wold</i> , would
<i>tho</i> , <i>thei</i> , they	<i>vnthrefti</i> , unthrifty	<i>wight</i> , swift
<i>thridde</i> , third	<i>vreyne</i> , urine	<i>woddys</i> , woods
<i>theyem</i> , them	<i>warbellith</i> , warbelleth	<i>wylis</i> , while
<i>threis</i> , thrice	<i>watt</i> , what	<i>yche</i> , each
<i>theys</i> , thighs	<i>weere</i> , where	<i>yghes</i> , eyes
<i>togeyder</i> , together	<i>weere</i> , weary	<i>yolow</i> , yellow
<i>toon</i> , two	<i>ware</i> , were	<i>yowre</i> , your
<i>tweys</i> , twice	<i>wengys</i> , wings	<i>yowris</i> , yours
<i>tymeli</i> , timely	<i>whaan</i> , when	
<i>thredis</i> , threads	<i>whote nat</i> , wot not	

We have now traced the various aspects in which this curious work may be viewed. There is not one of them that would not repay much deeper study, and the reader will, doubtless, sympathise with the writer in the wish that more could be discovered concerning the schoolmaster-printer. That his pioneer attempts to establish a printing press met with many discouragements was a matter of course; and, doubtless, he had many technical, business, and even social difficulties to overcome; for a reading public had to be created and patronage was scantily afforded. Nevertheless he struggled on for at least seven years, as we learn from the dates on his books, and whatever may have been his shortcomings, either as author or as printer, the fact of his having been one of the earliest promoters in this country of the grandest discovery which the mind of man has yet made, will unite all of us in honouring the memory and respecting the name, shadowy though it be, of the "Scole mayster of St. Albion."

WILLIAM BLADES.



In so moch that gentill men and honest pr:sones haue gre: ete delite in haukynge and desire to haue the maner to take haukys: and also how and in what wyse they shulde gyde theym ordynateli: and to knowe the gentill termys in communynge of theyr haukys: and to vnderstonde theyr sekēneses and enfirm: tes: and also to knowe medicines for theym accordyng. and many notabull termys that ben used i haukynge both of their haukys and of the fowles that their haukys shal slep. Therefore this booke folowynge in a wel forme shewys veri knowlege of suche plesure to gentill men and pr:sones disposed to se it.

This is the maner to begynne to kepe haukys: bot not all maner haukys. bot onli Goshaukys: and Tere: allis of Goshaukys. and spere haukys. and in what maner they shal be take.

The maner to speke of haukis fro an egg to thei be habull to be taken.

Now to speke of haukys. first they ben Eggs. and after wards they bene disclosed haukys. and communeli goshaukys ben disclosed. as sone as the chough and in some place more tymeli after the contre is of hte. and tymeli breedynge.

And we shal say that haukis doon Eper. and not brede. in the woodes. And we shal say that haukys doon drab when they be tymbering to their nestes. and not they belid ne make the nestes. And in the tyme of their loue they call. and not haue. And we shal say that they feed.

And when they bene enclosed and begynneth to fede any thyng of lengthe. And noon be kynde they wil drab somwhat out of the nest: and drab to howis. and come agayn to the nest.

And then thay be clepit **Golbessis** **C** And after saynt Margarettis day thay wilt flie fro tree to tree . And then thay hne mldre **Grallouchers** . And then it is time for to take hem
C And .viij. mightis be fore saynt Margarettis day e .viij. mightis after is beste takynng of spere halbes .

How ye shall demeyn yow i takynng of hawkis
 & with wat instrumētis & how ye shall hide them

Who so wilt take halbes he must haue nettis wich bental :
 led wirines and cho must be made of good small threde .
 and it had need to be died otheer green or blisse for espieng of the
 halbe . and he most take with hym needel and threde to ensile the
 halbes that ben taken . And in this maner they must be ensiled .
 Take the needel and threde : and put it thorow the ouer igh lid
 and so of that otheer . and make hem fast vnder the beke : that
 she se neuer a dell and then she is ensiled as she althe to be .
 Sum wsen to ensile hem with the needer igh lide a bone the beke
 on the hede almost : bot that is the wors way For of reason the
 ouer igh lide closith more iustly then the nethe be cause of the
 largenessse . When she is ensiled then bere thi halbe home on thi
 fist and cast hir on a perch and let hir stande ther a night and
 a day and on that otheer day towarde euen . then take and cut eseli
 the thredes and take hem a way softeli for brekyng of the lyddes
 of the ighen . Then soft and faure begynne to fede her . and fair
 fare with her till she wilt sitte well vpon the fist . For it is dre
 de for hurtynng of hir wengys . And then theffame night after the

feedinge Make her all nyght and the morow all day. Then shal
Bitt be prouid I nough to be reclaimed. And the first meete that
the shal receiue: lett it be hoot. and geue her I nough ther of

When powre haue she may be draw to reclayning and the maner of hir dyette

And if yollre halke be harde pryncyd: she may be drawne
to be reclaimed. For all the while that she is tender pryncyd:
she is not habill to be reclaimed. ¶ And if she be a Gos
halke or Tercell that shal be reclaimed euer feede hym with
she meete at the drawyng. and at the reclaymyng. but loke that
hit be hoot. and in this maner washe it. Take the meet and go
to the Water and strike it upp and dolue in the Water. and Brun
ge the Waater olde. and feede her ther with and she be a brail
cher. And if it bene an Eyeffe thow most wash the meete clen
ner than ye doo to the brailcher. and with a linnen cloth wipe it
and feede her. And euermore the thrid day geue her castyng when
she is slepyng if she be a Gos halke or Tercell in this maner:
Take new blanket cloth and cut. x. pelettis therof of an m;
the longe. And take the flesch and cut. x. morcellis: and with
a knyfes point make an hoole in eueri morcell. and put therin
the pelettis of cloth. and take a fair dish with Water and put
hem therein. Then take the halke and geue her a morcell of hoot
meete the molintennans of half hir soop. Then take hit that
lyth in the Baat. and feede her for all nyght.

¶

How ye shall fede yowre hawke. and to knowe
his infirmitie. & ther bene many diueris of them

If yowre halke be a spere halke : euer fede his With con
Wast meet and looke that his castyng be plumage. than
looke that it be cleyn vnder the perch. and in the mowthe ye shal
fynde the castyng vnder the perch. and ther ye shal knowe wher
ther the halke be clene or noo. For sum gobbit With be yelow
and sum grene. and sum glaymous. and sum cleere And if itt
be yelow sh engenderith the frounce. the Wyche is an euell that
With rief in the moltothe or in the cheke And if it be grene sh
engenderith the Rye. The condicion of this euell is this. it With
arise in the herte and make the herte to swell. & the yowen all glay
mous. and dyke. and bot it haue helpe : it With dole in to the
legges. and make the legges to rancle. and if it goo fro
the legges in to the herte a gayne. thi halke is bot loose. And
if it be glaymous and roping sh engenderith an euell calid the
Cure. that is Whan an halke may not murese

Merke wele yowre medicines here folowynge

A medicine for the frounce i the mowth

Take a siluer spoone and put the small ende in the fyre till it
be hote. Then let holde the halke and oppen his beke and bryn

the soore and anoynte it With the may of a goose that hath
 lyne longe . and she shall be hole . And if the frounce be Deep
 as greete as a note . Take ther is a grubbe ther in . and then
 thow most cutt it With a Rasur in this maner . Lette holde the
 halke : and flitte ther the soore is . and thew shalte fynde ther
 as it were the malke of a pæron . Take it oute all hole . and
 take a pyre of sheers and cutt the hole of the soore . and ma-
 ke it as fayre as ye may With a lymne cloth . and Wipe clene
 the bloode a Day . and anoynt the soore With halme . iiii . dayes
 a weke and afterwarde With popplen . till it be hole .

How the frounce comynge.

The frounce comynge When a man fedith his halke With
 Horke or cattisflesh . iiii . days to gyfte

How the Ry comynge.

For defalte of hote meete this sekene the Ry comynge.

How the Cray comynge .

The Cray comynge of Wash meete the Wich is Wash With
 hote Water in the defalte of hote meete . Also it comynge

a iii

of thredis the Wych ben in the flesh that the halke is fede With
For though thow pike the flesh neuer so cleane . yet thow shalt
spende thredes ther in .

When thy hawk shall bathe hym .

And euermore ech thredde day let thy halke bathe hym . all
the somer 'if it be mete Bedes . and awys in a Becke in Wynter
if it be fyre Bethez . and not ellis . And when thow bathe thy
halke : euer geue hy a morcell of boote mete synthath though
she bene a Goshalke .

How ye may cause yowre hawke to flye with
a courage in the mornynge .

If ye Wilt that yowre halke flye in the mornynge . fete hy
the nyght before With boote mete . and Wath the same mete in
weyne and Wrynng out the Watez cleane . and that shall make
hy to haue lyst and courage to flie in the mornynge in the best maner

How ye shall gyde how if yowre hawke be full
goorged and ye wode soone haue a flight .

If yowre halke be full goorged . and that ye Wold soone wy

pon haue a flighte take . lii. cornes of Wete . and put hem in a morcell of flesh : and geue thessame morcellie to the balke . and she Wilt cast anon all that she hath With m her . and anon af :
 tris that she hath cast Looke ye haue a morcell of woote meete
 to geue her **A**nd if poltre balke be ouergorged . geue her
 thessame medecyn .

A medecyne for the Ky

Take dayes leups . and stampe hem in a morter . and Wryn
 ge out the Juse . and With a pinne put it in the balkeis nates
 Ones or thyes When the balke is smalle gorged . and a non
 after let her lye . and she shall be hool as a fers **O**r ellis
 take pricelli Rootis and serue her With thye in thessame ma :
 ner . and When she tyeth hote cell i poltre bonde With the tyring
 and that shall make her wide . but it is perolous to vse it often
 that the Juse fall ner spryng in to her pyhes .

Also and ye geue poltre balke fresh butter or the marow
 of hogges that is in the bone of the butte of porke . it shall ma
 ke her to cast Water Bele at the nates . and it Wilt kepe the na :
 res oppn . but it Wilt make her halstyn and prold

A medecyne for the Crap & moe folow

Take and chafe With poltre bonde the fundament of poltre

balke With luke Water a longe tyme . and after that take the
polder of Sapfrage or ellis the polder of Kelle . and a quar-
tite of map butter . and temper hit best to gedez till thay ben
euen medide . than putte . it in a littyll top and stoppe it faste . &
as of tyn as yow se the polder balke an hool meke anoynt hize
meete a littyll therewith . and that shall make hit to loue meet
the better for loue of the oynement . and it shall saue hiz fro
the Cray and from mony oðer sekeneses : that gender ofte in
an balke .

C Also take the hote hert of a shype or of a pigge and
feede hiz . ij . days therewith . and she shall be hool .

C Also take porke and Beete it in hote mylke of a cowe . &
feede the balke therewith . and that shall make hiz mutyse att
the best .

C Also porke With the max of the boon of the but of porke
shall make hiz mutyse & feede hiz With booth to gedez .

C Also use hiz to fresh butter and it will do thessame

C Also oon mele or . ij . at the most of the hote leuez of a pig
shall make hiz to mutyse Beek . to Ware ye yene hiz not to grete
a goorge therof . for it is a perous meete

C Also take y^e white of an egge . & labur thessame in a spoge
as wele as ye Wolde make glayre for rede Inke till it be like
Wat . put thessame in a vessell . & let the meete y^e shall be for hiz
for : by a stepe therin all the day be for . & at night feede hiz therwth

and that the Wiche shall be for his dynes in the mornynge let it
be all the nyght. but in any wyse that ye haue alway fresh
glewe. and if his sedynge be worse it is the better. p' is proued

¶ The kyndeli termes that belong to hawking.

In the begynnyng of kyndeli spech of the termes that be
long to hawkinge here ye may fynde the same. ¶ The first
is to be fast at all tyme. and specially when she bateth. It is
also batynge. for she bateth with his selfe most of tyme causeless

¶ The secunde is rebate your halke: to poltre first. & that
is when poltre halke bateth. the lest meynynge that ye can ma-
ke with poltre first she will rebate ayeen vpon poltre first

¶ The thirde is feede poltre halke. and not geue his meete

¶ The fourth is an halke synneth. or selwith his beke and
not with his beke ¶ The .v. your halke Joukith. and not
slepith ¶ The .vi. your halke prynceth. and not pikith and
she prynceth not but when she begynneth at his legges. and set-
teth moystour like oyle. at his tait. and balmeth his fete &
it taketh the feders of his wynges thorow his beke. and it is
also the note. than as she fetchis the oyle. And ye shall vn-
derstande an halke wolde not be letted of his pryncynge. For
that tyme that she prynceth she is lykynge and lusty. and
whanne she hath done she will. wylse hire myghty p.

And sum tyme poltre balke colntenansis as she piked hir . and
 yet she pownith not . and thyn ye most say she (Reformith hir fede;
 nis and not piketh hir fedenis . ¶ The .viij. poltre balke colp
 eth and not bekyth ¶ The .viij. she colpsith and not shakith
 hir selfe ¶ The .ix. she strepnith and not Clithith nor Creat;
 chith ¶ The .x. she mantellith and not stretchith When she put
 tith hir leges from hir oon after an othez : and hir Wynges so:
 lob after hier legges . then she dooth mantill hir and When she
 bath mantilled hir and byngith both hir Wynges to geider o:
 uer hir backe ye shall say poltre balke Warbellith hir Wynges.
 and that is oon terme wel thezfore ¶ The .xi. ye shall say
 poltre balke mutessith or mutith and not slapsith . ¶ The
 .xii. ye shall say cast poltre balke to the perch . and not set your
 re balke vpon the perch .

Here shal ye vnderstonde furthermore other ma
 ner of termes that belong vn to hawkis for to co
 mende them for diuerse of theyr proprieteis

First ye shall say This is a fapz balke . an hudge hau
 ke a longe balke . a short thike balke . & for not this is
 a grette balke . also ye shall say this hauke has a large beke Or
 a shortt beke . and call it not bille . an hudge hede or a small hede
 & fapre selsoned ye shall say poltre balke is full goorged and
 not cropped . and poltre balke puttithous and endueth . and
 yet she dooth both ouersely .

CHow poure hawke puttithouer

An halke puttithouer when she remeuith the mete from hir goorze in to hir bolbillis . And thus ye shall knowe it when she puttithouer she trauesith with hir bodi . and speciall with the necke : as a Crane dooth or an other bradd

Cwhan ye shall say enduth & embowellid

An bolke enduth neuer as long as hir bolbillis bene full at hir fedynge . but assone as she is fedde . and restith she enduth littill and littill . And if hir goorze be wide and the bolbillis any thyng stiffid . ye shall say she is embowellid and both not fully endubed and as long as ye may fele any thyng in hir bolbillis it is perious to geue hir any mete .

CWete well theys termys folowynge

Say an halke hath a long wyng . a faire long tayll with no baris out . and stondith wypon the . wyng . This halke is entyppened That is to say when the federis of the wynges bene bidden the body and the thighis . This halke has an hudge legge or a flat leg . or a colnde legge . or a faire enserid legge

CTo knowe the maill of an hawke

Halkes haue white maill . Canuasmaill or Redd maill . And som call Redd maill Iren maill . White maill is soone knowe . Canuasmaill is betwene white maill and Iren maill . And Iren maill is part Redd .

A Plumage . and Caste poure hawke.

A Goshawe nor a tercelt in thare fore aage haue nott thau maples named . bot it is calde theiz plumage . and after the cote . it is calde theiz Maist **A** And if yowr halke re Ward to any folde by countenance for to fle thez to ye shall say cast the halke thez to . and not lett flu thez to .

A Nomme or seefid .

A And if yowre halke Nomme a folde . and the folde breke a Way fro hir . she hath discomfet mony federes of the folde . and is brokyn a Way for m kyndeli spech ye shall say your halke hath Nomme or seefid a folde and not take it

A werfore an hawke is calde a Rifelere.

A And oft tyme it happith mony an halke for egerneffe When he shulde Nomme a folde he seefith bot the federis . and as ofte as he doos so he Riflith . thezfore such halkeys been called Rifelers if they doo ofte so .

Now ye shall naame the memberes of poure hawks in conuenient termes .

Now ye shall vnderstande the naampys off the membries of halkeys : to begynne at hys fete and goo vplwarde as knyghtis been harnessed and armed . & so he shall ename hys

A Talons .

First the grete Clees behynde . that strength the bace of the hande . ye shall call hom Talons

A Downes .

The Clees With i the fote ye shall call of right her Downes

A Longe Sengles .

Both certainly the Clees that are vppon the medyll stretch : as ye shall call the loong Sengles .

A Weth Sengles .

And the uttermost Clees ye shall call the Weth Sengles

A The key or Closer .

Understand ye also that the longe Sengles be cald the key of the fote . or the Closer . For what thyng som euer it be y^e polbre halbe strength : open that Sengle . and all the fote is open . for the strength ther of fortyfieth all the fote .

A Seris of waterp or waxy coloure .

Knowe ye : that the skynne a bolde polbre halbys legges & his fete . is cald : the Seris of his legges and his fete . Wher thez thap be Waterp whed or of Waxy coloure polbre .

The Beine feder. Full Sommyd myd . and Reclaymede .

An halke hath . xij . federis wypon his taylor . and con prin
apatt feder of thessame is in the myddis . and in maner
all that oder bene couertid vnder thessame feder . and that is cal
led the Beine feder of the taylor . And thez gooth blacke baris
ouerwarde the taylor . and those same baris shall telle yow what
she is full summed . or full fermyd . For when she is full barid
she stondith wypon . xij . and then she is perfite red to be Recla
ymede .

We shall vnderstonde that as longe as an halke stondith
vnder the nombre of . xij . baris . And she be in hir fore aage :
it most be sayde that she is not full summed . for so longe she is
not tender pemyd whether she be brallicher or Eyes .

And iff she be a melbed halke . and stonde within . xij . bar
is . ye shall say she is not full fermed . for she is not habill to be
Reclaymed . be cause she is dralbe to soone olde of the melbe for
she is not hard pemyd . no more than a fore halke .

Brayles or Braylfederis . Degouted

So knall forthmor of halkes . an halke hath long smale
White federis . hangyng vnder the taylor : from hir bollett dolbe
warde . and the same federis ye shall call the brayles or the brayle
federis . And communely euery goshalke and euery tercellis
braylis bene bysprenge with blacke speckes . like Almyne . and
for all that thay bene accomptid neuer the better . Bot and a
spare halke be so Emyned wypon the brayles . or a Musket . oder
ye shall say she is Degouted to the uttermost brayle . and much
it betokenis hardnes .

¶ Brest federys . Plumage . Barbe federys . Pendaunt federys

The federis abowte the formore partes of an halke : becalled the brest federis . & the federis vnder the Wynges are plumage
The federis vnder the beke be calde the barbe federis . And the federis that bene at the Joynte : at the halkes Ane they stonde hanging and sharpe at the ends . thos be calde the pendaunte federis .

¶ Flagg or faggis federys .

The federis at the Wynges next the body be calde the flagg or the fagg federis .

¶ Beme federes of the wyng Sercell

And the long federis of the Wynges of an halke bene calde the beme federis of the Wyng . And the federis that sum call the pyggypon feder . of a nodes folde . of an halke : it is calde the Sercell
¶ And ye shall vnderstonde iff an halke be in melde y^e same sercell feder shall be the last feder that she will cast . and tyll that be cast . she is neuer melled . yit it has bene seen : that halkes haue cast that same first as I haue herde say . but that other Kewle is gendraft . and when she hath cast hir sercell in melde . then and not erst it is tyme for to fede hir with wasch mete and to begynne to ensayne hire .

¶ Ensayne

Ensayne of an halke is the grece . and bot if that be take a way with fedynge of wasch meete and otherwyse as it shall be
b)

declared here after. the Bitt gedder a panett Rich may be his to
fermost confusion . and the flye therwith. and take blood . and
coolde ther wypon .

C Couertis or couert

Ther bene also federis that cloos wypon the facellis . and
thos same be calde the couertis or the couert federis . and so all the
federis be calde that bene nept ouer the long tyme federis . and
the fagg federis wypon the Wynges

C Backe federis .

The federis wypon the backe halse be called the backe federis

C Beke Clape Nares Sere

The Beke of the halke is the upper parte that is croked

The neder parte of his beke is calde the clape of the halke

The Hoolis in the halkes beke bene called the Nares .

The polow be thene y^e Beke & y^e yeghen is calde y^e Sere

C Crinettis .

Ther be oon an halke long smale blake federis : like the
abobbe the sere & thos same : be calde Crinettis of y^e halke

C Sore aage .

We shall vnderstande that the first yere of an halke the
ther the be calde Bmlyncher or Eysch . that first yere is calde
his sore aage . and all that yere the is calde a sore halke . for

and she escape that yere . With good fedyrng she is likly to endu
re longe .

C To Reclayne an hawke

Iff ye Wilt Reclaym yowre halke ye most departe oon me
le in .iij. melis . vnto tyme that she Wilt come to Rec;
layme . and Whan she Wilt come to Reclayne entrece her melis
euery day better and better . And oz she come to the Reclayne
make her that she soltre not . For thogh she be Wile Reclaymed
hit may happyn that she Wilt soltre : so hagh in to the Eyre .
that ye shalt Nether se hir nor fynde hir .

And iff yowre halke shall flie to the partrich . looke that
ye Ensayme her oz she flie . Whether she be Bralyncher oz Eyes
Or melbed halke .

C why an hawke is called an Eyes .

Al halke is calde an Eyes of hir Eyghen . for an hawke
that is broght up vnder a Buffard oz a Puttocke : as mo;
ny be : hath Wateri Eyghen . For Whan thay be dyslosed and ke
pit in ferme tyll thay be full summyd . ye shalt knowe them by
thyr Wateri Eyghen . And also hir looke Wilt not be so quyk
as a Bralyncheris is . and so be cause the best knawlege is by
the Eygh . they be calde Eyeses .

We may also knaue an Eyes. bi the plenese of the feres
of her legges of the fere ouer the hake. And also by the tapn;
ys that be wypon her taplt and her Bengys Wiche tapntys com
for lacke of fedynge. When thay be Eyes .

What a tapnt is.

A Tapnt is a thyng that gooth ouerbarre the feries of
the wynges. and of the taplt lyke as andy it Were cetyd With
Beamps and it begynyth first to brede at the body . in the penne
and that same penne shlt fete asonder . and falle a Wap thur;
rou the same tapnte andy then is the halke disparagyd for all
that yere .

Medecynys to Ensayme yowre hawke

Take the Rote of Rasue and do it in clene Water. and lay
thy flesh ther in . to temper a grete Whyle . and yewe it to yowre
halke to ete . and if she ete therof . drede not but hit shall be;
nymme hiz grete. but Within . iij. days she shall not grettely a;
bate .

Also take puliaft andy garlek and stampe it Wele to ge;
der. and Wrynge owte the Juce in a dysh. and then Wete the
flesh ther in. and fede yowre halke therwyth. andy but it tem;
pur yowre halke . that is to say ensayme yowre halke . With in
. iij. days. I meruelt Bot looke euery day that ye make new
Juce and When ye fede hiz . Wete yowre meete ther in .

Also take the Juce of percelly Moris otherwise cald per-
celly Rootis . and the same of 3 sop. and Wash yowre flesh ther
in and yowre halbe shall be Ensaymed kyndly . and no grete
abate to the halbe .

Som wse to lay thare flesh in Water almost a day . and ye
we the same to the halbe at soper . and that at lyth all nyght .
to geue to hir in the mornynge . and thus to fede hym in melb or
thay be dralben a halbe a monyth or .vi. Weekes . and to ensa-
yme theym or thay com on fist . as sone as thay cast theyr cer-
cell . then is the tyme to begynne to fede hym soo .

C How yowre hawke ensaymythe

Understonde ye for certayn : that as longe as yowre halbes
fete be blackysch and rough : she is full of grece . and euer as
she ensaymyth . hir fete wylt Ray yelow and smothe

How ye shall gyde yow whan yowre hawke is
redy to flie . Also ye shall say put up a partriche

Whan ye haue ensaymed yowre halbe : and Reclaymed
hir . and that she is redy to flie to the partrich . ye most
take a partrich in yowre bagge . and goo in to the feld . and let

your spanpells fynde a Coupe of partrichys . and When they
 be put vpp . and begynne to katre . ye most haue markeris to
 marke som of thaym . and then couple vpp your houndys . When
 ye haue so coon . let sum felow of youris pruel: take the partrich
 olde of your bagge . and ty it by the legge : With a creunche .
 and cast it vpp as high as he can . and as soon as the hawke
 seith his she will flie ther to . and if your hawke sees the partrich
 rich a boone . yeue her a rebarde : thenupon . and go after ye
 by layfoure to the partrich that be marked and doo as I shall
 tell you here folowynge .

If ye haue a chastised hounde : that will be rebuket : and
 is a Retrauer . coumple him and no moo of your houndes .
 and goo to a sengler partrich : of the coupe so sparplid . and be as
 nygh as ye can to the Risyng therof and if your hawke desire
 cast his to it . and if she take it then is your hawke made for
 that yere . and of the same partrich that she sleth . thus ye moost
 rebarde his as it sholdith here next folowynge .

Chow ye shall rewarde your hawke .

Take a knyfe and cutt the hede and the necke from the body
 of the partrich . and stripe the skynne a way from the necke . and
 yeue that same to the hawke . and couer the body of the fowle With
 a bonett or an hatt . and lay the sayd hede and the necke theruppon

pon . and if she Wilt forsake the fowle that she plumpeth on . and
 com to the rebarde . then preupli take a Way the partrich . and re
 Warde poltre halke With the Bayne . and the necke . Be Wa
 re that she eete no bonys . for that is euell to endelbe . and if
 Wilt make hir conlusty : for to flye . And thus ye most serue
 hir of as many as she sleth . bot let hir rebarde be the lasse .
 for ellis she may be sone full goorged . and then she may flye
 no more a grette While .

Chow yowre hawke shall Reioyse .

And Whan poltre halke hath sloyne a fowle . and is re
 Warde as I haue sayde . let hir not flue in no Whise tyll y^e she
 haue Reiofed hir . that is to say . tyll she haue selved . or snyded
 her beke . or ellys colsed her . and Whan she hath done any of
 theys . or alt . go and retreue moo and she Wilt nym plente .

Whan yowre hawke hath nomme a fowle how
 ye shall do that ye rebuke not the hawke .

Here Bele oon thyng . and belate therof . Whan poltre hau
 ke hath nomme a partrich . stonde a goode Way of . and come
 not to nygh her . and dyue a Way poltre houndys . for rebu
 kyng of hir . for many halldys loue noon holndys . and also

many holdenys with longmore theym theyre gamme from the
 fote . and that is pelous . and Whiles yowre halke plumith
 amone fofely towarde his . alway nere and nere . and if he
 leue plumping . and leke upon yow . stonde fofte and chake
 his . and Whiffl his . fofte the plume open . and thus ferue his
 fofte he is right nere his . Then fofte and layfe:ly : fall oppon
 yowre lones and poudy . While the plumpth fett yowre londe
 and becom of the gaffe . and then ye may gyde all thyng as ye
 wyl . and if ye be the contrary : the best for fere as ye
 fynde it is to be gyde . and that is the leffe to yow and
 yowre halke .

A medecyne for to make an hawke to cast that
 is a curbed with casting with in her body

Take the Juce of Salandryne . and Betz a morcell of flesh
 the . the medecyne of a Noie . and geue that morcell
 to the hawke . and that shall make his for to cast his old cast
 thyng . and the hawke shall be safe .

A medecyne for an hawke that will soure

Wash the flesh that yowre halke shall be fedde With : in the
 Juce of fenell . and that shall take alway that pride from his
 and make his to leue his folowing Whiche he be lene or fatte .

And mony tymes an hawke Wilt folwe Whan he lackyth ba;
thyng .

A medecyne for an hawke that is lowe .

Take quycke siluer and put it in a bassen of brasse . and
do ther to saladyne : and ashyes . and medyt it Wele to gedre .
tyll all the quycke siluer be dede . and medyt ther to fat of bon;
nyes . and anoynte the hawke ther with . and hang it aboute his
necke tyll it fast a day . and that shall slee the lies .

Also powdre of orpiment blolben vppon an hawke : With
a penne shall slee the lies .

Also take a dragon or peece of Rough blanket vnshoron
and holde it to the fire . vnto tyme it be thorough othe warme
and Wrappe the hawke therein . and than holde his softly and
styll . for hurtyng in yowre hondys . and the vermyen Wilt cre
pe in to the cloth .

Also holde his in the sonne in a fayre day . & ye shall se
the vermyen crepe othe vppon his federis . then take a knyfe and
Wete the oon side of the blade therof w' yowre mouth . & alway
as thay appere lay the Wete side of the knyfe to thym . and they
Wilt cleue ther to . and then ye may slee thaim .

C The oppynyon of Ostregiers.

After the oppynyon of many Ostregiers : and ye se de yowre halke continually With sporne With Japes . With spyes . Or especially be his mech in Rayenz Bedez . thay shall be losse .

C Ostregeris . Speruiteris . Faukenetis .

How be cause I speke of Ostregeris : ye shall understonde that thay be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshalkeys . or Terrellis . and tho that kepe Sperhalkeys and muskettes ben called Speruiteris . and keperis of all other halkeys ben called Faukenetis .

C The length of the Gesse . Lewnes . Tyretis . and how they be fastened . a Bewettis

Halkeys haue aboute thyr legges Gesse made of leder most commonly . som of silke . Wich shulde be no longer bot that the knottis of thym shulde appere in myddys of the lefte honde : betwene the longe fynge and the leche fynge . be cause the lewnes shulde be fastened to thym . With a payre of tyrettis . Wich tyrettis shuld rest vppon the lewnes . and not vppon the gesses . for hnggng and fastngng vppon trees When she flyeth . and the saame lewnes . yow shall fasten than aboute yowre lyttel fynge flackely . in compassng the saame iii . oz . so .

folde . as a bollesyring monocypede and the feretys seme to kepe
hiz from Byndyng Whan she lacks **C** Also the same letheris
that be putt in hiz bellis : to be fastened a houte hiz legges ye
shall calle Gelbetis .

Creaunce .

Also ye shall cast the long lyne that ye do cast your hawks
to Reclaym With : yowre Creaunce . What so euer it be .

CA medecyne for an hawke that will cast flesch

Putt the flesch that yowre hawks shall este : in fayne Water .
and fede her therewith . iij . days . and she shall holde hir flesch at
the best .

CA medecyne for an hawke that has lost here courage .

An hawks that hath lost her courage : a man may knalbe
if he will take good hede . For siche is hir maner . Whan she
is cast to a fowle . she fleeth a wayward as thogh she knelbe
nott the fowle . Or ellis she will flie a luttill way after . and
a noon she preyeth it ypp . and for suche an hawks thys is a
goode medecyn .

Take Oyle of spayne and temper it With cleere Wyne . and With the yolke of an egge and put therein lefe . and therof geue to polbre halbe . v. morcellis . and then set hir in the sonne . and at euen fede hir With an olde hote coluer . and if ye fede hir thys iij tymys that halbe Was neuer so lusty nor so Joye before . as she Will be after and come to hir olde corage .

This make poudre of mecles that stynkith . and putt the poudre on the flesh of a pecke and meditt the bloode of the pecke among the poudre . and make hir to eete the flesh .

A medecyne that an hawke shall not lie i mew for unlustynes .

Take ferne Rotis that growith on an Oke . and oke appil is and make Juce of theym . and Bete hir flesh therein . & fede the halbe . ij . tymys or . iij . and that shall make hir to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

An halbe that hath the teyne a man may sone knowe if he take hede . for this is hir maner She Will pante more for oon batyng then an othez for . iiii . & if she shulde flie a litytt Wile she shuld almost lese hir breth . Wherfor she be fatte or lene . and alway she makyth huy chere . and for that this is the medecyne .

Take a quantyte of the Rednesse of haselt With the poude
of Rasne and peper and somwhat of gynger. and make the
reos in fresh gace iij. pelletys and holde the bolke to the fire
and when she felith the hete make hir to swalowe the . iij. pel
letys by strength. and mytte fast her beke that she cast it not
out and so thries. and she shall be safe.

Also take Rasne and Rubarb. and grynde it to gedre.
and make Juice therof and bete the flesh therin. and geue it
hir to ete. and she shall be wolt.

Also take alisabndre and the Roote of prima rose and
the Roote of gro gnateles and seeth all in the bottre of a kolb
and geue hir . iij. morcellis euery day vnto the tyme that she
be hole. and looke that she be Rode when ye geue hir the me
decyne.

How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyer

Who so takys an hawke from the Eyer: hym behoueth
to doo Wisely. in bynggng hym easeli. and to kepe him
Bele from colde. and from hurtynng of thyr bones. for thay
be full tendre. and thay most haue grette rest. and thay may
not haue styngng & filthy Eyre bot as clene as can & may
be thoght. and euermore geue him clene meete. and hote. &
a littytt & oftyen. & change oftyen thez meete bot loke it be hot

and cutt her meete in to smale morcellis . for thay shulde nott
 tye on bones tyll they myght flie . Then after When she beg-
 ynneth to penne . and plumpeth . and spalchith and pikith her sel-
 fe . Putt hir in a cloose warme place . that no fulmeatis nor fe-
 cheus . ne othez wormyn com nott in to hir . and let the place be
 secure from Wynde and rayne . and then she Witt proue hir selfe
 and euer more proue hir good hote meetys . For it is better to
 a man to fede his hawke While she is tender With hote meetis .
 to make hir good With somme cost . then to fede hir With euell
 meetis to make hir conthrest With tyttle cost . **A**nd looke
 When she begynneth to ferme then proue hir bathyng .

A medecyne for wormys in an hawke wiche se-
 henesse is called the Syplaudris .

Make Wele this sekenesse and beware therof . This is the
 medecyne therfore . ye shall take an herbe that is called Nettle
 and putt it in a small gut of a Capon or of an henne . and
 knyt it With a threde . and let hir Refuse it hoot . and she
 shall be hoot and saafe **T**hus ye shall knowe When
 poltre hawke hath Wormys in hir bowke . Looke When she hath
 castyng and ye shall fynde oon or .ij. a bowke hir castyng pla-
 ce iff she haue ony .

A medecyne for an hawke that castys wor-
 mys at the foundernēt what wormis that thei be

Take the lymayst of Yren : & medyt it With flesh of porke &

yeue it to y^e hauke .ij. dayes for to heale .and she shall be hoote

A medecyne for an hawke that hath a lehenesse
the wich is called the aggreteyne .

When ye se yodre halke hurte his fete With his Beke .and
pullyth his taylt .then she hath the aggreteyne . For this seken-
nese take Merde of a wyse .and of a shepe .and of an allob :
and stronge wyne .and do all softly in a bassyn of brasse . &
Medyllt hym Bele to gedre : to seue .ij. dayes after .and yeue
his flesch of a coluer With ony and With powder of peper .and
set him in a derke place .and so .ix. dayes . and When ye see
Nell federis in the taylt .Wash him With eueroise .and she shall
be hoole and soafe .

A medecyne for an hawke that hath the cro-
ampe in his wynges and how it cumynth .

For this Croampe take a Whyte looff of brede sumbat colder
than it comyth out of the oven . and let holde the halke soft-
tely for hurtynge . and lute the looff almost thowth oute . and
dispay the wynges esely . and holde it betwene the .ij. partes of
the looff . and let it be holde so .the space of alse a quarter
of an houre . and she shall be hoole .

The Croampe comyth to an halke With takynge of co-
lde in his yowthe . Therefore it is goode for an halke to be :
in his Warre : yonge and hold . and this medecyne is good
at all tymes for his Wyther she be yonge or holde .

Let not an hawke be put in mew to late bot in
this maner as it folowth. if ye loue your hawke

If ye loue Bele your halke. Kepe her Bele. and put hir
nott late in mew. for Who so for courtesnesse of fleng leses the
tyme of his halke mewynge. and Withholdis her to long therfro
he may after putt hir i mew at auenture. for then a parte of hir
mewynge tyme is past. ¶ Who so putteth his halke in mew
in the begynnyng of Lentyn. if she be kept as she alth to be she
shall be mewed. in the begynnyng of Auguste.

How ye shall dispose and ordayne your mew

Sett and dispose your mew. in this maner so. that no Be
sett nez puleant nez non other weymyn entre ther to. Mer none
Wynde. nez no grete colde. Mer that it be ouer hote. Let that on
parte of the mew be turned towarde the sonne. so that in the mo
ost parte of the day: the sonne may come Inne.

¶ Also ye most se that she be not auerped nez greued With
mych noyse. nez with song of men. and that no maner folkes
come to hir. bot oonly he that fedyth hir.

¶ It behouyth that your halke haue a fedynge stocke in hir
mew. and a longe stryng tyed ther to: to fastyn hir mete With
for ellis she Wilt carpe it a toldre the hous. and soyle it With dust
And perauenture she Wilt hyde it till it stynte. and then fede
vpon it. and that myght be hir deth. and therfor Whn it is
bondyn to the sayd fedynge stocke. she shall nethe at the fedynge
nez at the tryng ne at the lightynge ne at the Rysynge hurte
hir selfe. And Whan she hath fedde. take a Way the remenaunt
if any leue. and in any wyse that she haue cleane mete. and att
euery meett fresh. for of stale metis and euell metis she shal
engender mony schenefes. ¶ And loke ye go neuer to your

melb bot When ye shall your polbre halke meete . or ellis to br:
yng Water to bathe her . and suffer no Rayn to Beete hir at no
tyme . and ye may . and as for hir bathyng that shall no thig
hynder hir melbyng .

The maner how a man shall put an hawke
in to mewe . and that is to be wele nooted .

Off oon thyng ye most beware Bestt yff she haue any seke;
nes that ye make her hole or ye put hir in melbe . for as I con
terstonde a seke halke shall neuer melb Well . for though she me
be she shall not endure bot While she is grete and fatte . for at the
abatyng of hir astate she may no lenger endure .

Some tyme With olt any medycyne many men deuyseyn hou
thay myght melb ther halkeys for sum put halkeys in melb at
high estate . and sum When thay be right lolt . and sum When
thay be full . and sum When they be Empty and lene . and sume
When thay be myserebult lene . Bot therof it is no force . iff she
be hole Neuertheles . I shall say myn aduysce as I haue sene &
lerned .

Who so puttith a Goshalke or a Cercell or a spere halke in
to melb so high that she may be no higher . she Will holde hir lo;
nge in the popnt : or that she lese or lent any federis . And who so
puttith hir in melb lene . it Will be long or she be remounted and
who so puttith hir in melb to hungry and to lene : if she haue me
ete at hir Will she Will ete to moch . be cause of hungry . and pa;
uerture she may be dede ther by . as hath ofte be sene

Bot who so Will that an halke endure and melb kyndli . myn
counsell it is that she be not to high noder to lolt . noder in gre

be destitute of hunger . but like as the Wolfe flee best then take hee
the first day of to much eating . vnto tyme that she be starued
and after that a man may take her such mete as I shall tell mo
re playnly here after

In what maner and how a man shall fede his hawke in newe.

Loke With that meetis she both bene most used to be fedde and
fede his therewith . viij . days continually . and the .viij . days ye
ue hir birdis I now . both morow and euen . and let hir plume
reppon hem wel . and take casting of the plume . and that sh
all talabnt hir wel . and cause her to haue good appetite and
it shall close wel his bodilis and when she is well closed .
ye may geue hir what mette that ye will so it be cleane and fresh

Not the beste mete to make an halke to melbe moost sone
With othe any medecyne is the fleshe of a kynde and of a pong
Swanne and of a chikyn and especiall Ratons flesch so ther
be not assaughte Moone like to hit and of a pong goos for such
mette is hote of it selfe .

And take gobettis of grete fresh Elis . and specialli the col
py next the Nauell . and bete it in hote blode of moton it is
goode to make her to melbe . but specialli it shall make her bright
after hir soote aage

Thes sayd fleshes bene goode to melbe an halke : and to
kepe hir in state but loke she haue good plante euery day . so that
she rather leue parte then lacke any . and euery .ij . day let hir
both if she lyst

And When she Washy ngyh ferme yeue his hemys and
fett worke and of an hounde is passing good .

An halke is neuer fult ferme nor redy for to draue olde
of melb vnto tyme his farcell be fult growyn . yet haue I sene su
follys take hem olde of melbe When the farcell were bot halfe i
spronge . and that is parlous . for they are not then harde pen
ned .

Som follys wsen When an halke has cast his farcell to
begynne and Washy his meete . and fede his so in melb With Wash
meete a monyth or .vi. Weekys or euer thap draue thaym .

Bot of all fleshes after she is melbed . a resenable goorge
of an hote haue is best . and also of a colde hote . bot it
moste be Washy in Water : and then it is the better . For that
Wilt not benygmen hem hastily theyr gores . nez put hem in no
grote febulnes . for it durith sumbat With his .

To make an hawke to mew tymeli with owte
and hurtynge of his .

Now I shall tell you veray true medecynes for to melbe an
halke hastily that ye shall beleue for trothe and ye Wilt as
for them .

Ther be in Woddes or in hedges Wormys calde edders that
ben Redde of nature . and he is calde Rapa . and also ther be sna
kys of thesame kynde . and they be verri bitter . Take .ij. or .iij
of them and smyte of the hodes and thenes of theyr taylis .
Then take a new earthen pot : that Was neuer used . and cut hem

1 to small gobettyes . and put thessame therein . and let hem se;
the stronglich . a grete While . at good laysez . and let the pot be
couered . that no ayre com oltre of it nez no breth and let it se
the so long that the saame colpons seth to grece . then cast it out
and doo a Way the bonis . and geder the grece . and put it in a cle
ne vessell . and as oft as ye fede polbre halbke : anoyt her meete
therin . and let hir ete as moch as she Wilt . and that meete shal
mede her at polbre alone Wilt .

C Another medecyne .

Take Whte : and put it in the brothe that theoderis Were so :
then in . and When ye se the Whte begynnyth to cleue : take it olt
and fede hennys or ehylaynes therewith . and fede polbre halbke
With thessame polayn .

Who so will that an hawke mede not nor fall
noon of hir federis . therefore here is a medecyne

Take polbre of Canest . and the Juice of franke cost and
the Juice of parange . and take morcellis of flesh . iij . oz . iij . if
ye lust and Boete them therein . and make the halbke to swalow
hem and seue hir so mony tymys .

Also take the skynne of a snake oz of an Eder . and cut
it in to small peces . and temper it With hote blode : and cause
polbre halbke oftyen tyme to fede therof and she shal not mede .

C For the gowte in the throte .

When ye se yowre halbe black of tyn tymes : and that it com-
mys of no batyng . ye may be sure she hath the gowte in the throte
And for that Take the bloode of a peke . and Encense myrr;
bolanana . and clabie of gelofre . and canett and gynger . and
take of all thes eynlich and medyt hem With peoklys blo-
de . and seth it tyll it be thycke . and therof make morcellis .
and geue the halbe therof eueri day . at mydmore and att
Moone .

H For the gowte in the hede and i the Raynes .

When ye se yowre halbe may not endur her meete nor remou-
te her astate . she hath the gowte in the hede and in the Ray-
nes .

Take Mompan oedwif called mompan . among Scotia-
ries ye may haue it . and the skynne of an hare and geue it to
yowre halbe to ete . iij . tymes With the flesh of a catt . and iff
she may holde that meete she shall be saafe .

A medecyne for a sekene called the fallera

When ye se that yowre halbes clees Ray White : then she has
the fallera . For this sekene take a blacke snake . and cutte a
Ray the hede . and the tayll . and take the myddyt . and fry it in
an ertbyn pott . and take the grece and saue it . and anoynt
the flesh of a peoke therwith and geue it to the halbe for to

ete .iij. days . and ye haue no peoke yeue hir flesh of a cold
and after the .iij. days . yeue hir a chekyn . and Wasch it a lutt
and yeue it hir to ete . and take the tenderest of the breast Withe
the ffrehest bone and let hir ete it . and if she amende any thi
ng she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for the crampe in the thigh in the
legge and in the fote of an hawke .

When ye se your hawke lay hir oon fote vppon hir oter fote . she
is take Withe the crampe . Then drawe his blode vppon the fote
ye lies vppon that oter fote . and vppon the legge also . and
she shall be hoole .

For the Cogh or the poole .

Take powder of Gaps : and put it vppon the flesh of a Col
uer : and yeue it ofte to powder halke and Withe olde colite she
shall be hoole .

A medecyne for the podagre .

When your halbes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre then
Take fresh may butter and as moch of Oylt of olyf and of
alyn . and chaufe it Bele to gedre at the fiere and make the
of anoyntment . and anoynt the fete . iij . days . and set hir in
the sonne . and yeue hir flesh of a cat . and if that auayst nott
Sett the cuttyng of a rogne . and Wrapp it a bolte the svel
leng . and let hir sit vppon a colde stone and anoynt hir Withe
butter or freshe grece . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for a sekenes within the body of
an hauke and it shewith not outwarde how she
shall be holpen and in what maner .

A man may knowe by the chere and ungladnes of an hawke
ke this infirmyte but yet it is straunge to knowe : thynges
that a man may not se : in what sekenes and what maner they
be grouppe and specialli when a man shote not wherof it com-
myth **T**hede poltre halke bele wypon an henne and then ma-
ke her to fast . ii . days after : to abyde welle hir bowellis . **T**he
thyrde day take honey so wy and fyll hir body full . and bynde hir
beke that she cast it not out of hir body and then set hir out
in the sonne . and when it dwalith towarde euen fede hir with
an hote fowle . for as I herde my maystres say and she be nott
hoolt herof . loke neuer oðer medecyne .

For the passion that Goshawks haue fastyng

Take the Rote of small Rysches . and make Juce of
hem and wete poltre flesch therin and make her to ete it .

For hawks that ben wounded .

Take a Wax the feddis about the Wounde and take the White
of an Egge and Oyle of Olive . and meditt it togeder . and
anoynt the Wounde and kepe it with White Wyne . unto tyme ye se
the flesch . and then put in the Wounde Escumpe salt unto tyme the

dece flesch be wastyd. after take mercurie : and cleane as myche of
that oon as of that oðer . medist it in fere . and When ye Wilt a
noynt the soore here yollre oynement and anoynt it With a pen :
tyll the tyme the skynne growe agayne . and if ye se dece flesch ther
on : and Wolt haue it aWay Take venecreke & then anoynt itt
With this Oynement afforsayde and she shall be hoolt

A medecine for an hauke that has the artetick

When ye se yollre halke fat a bolle the best trust it for trou
th she hath the artetike . Therefore do let hir blode in the Orignal
Wayne . and after that geue hir a frogge for to eate . & she shall
be hoolt

A medecine for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When yollre halke is Encombred in the bowillis ye shall be
nab it by hir Eyghes . for hir Eighen Wilt be deake and she Wilt
looke songladli and hir metessing Wilt defoule hir foundement .
Then take the halkes meete and anoynt it With yollre of can
nell and geue it hir to eate . and she shall be hoolt .

A medecyne for an hawke that has the goutte

Rede yollre halke With an Yrchyn onys or thyres . & it shall
helpe hir :

A medecyne for an hawke that hath mites .

Take the Juice of Wormelbode and put it ther that be and ther
shalt dye .

That an hauke vse hir craft all the selson to
flye or lese .

When ye go to the felde in the latter ende of halloping and desi
re that yowre hawke shall vse hir craft . So to hir in this ma
ner let hir fle a fowle . and let hir plym vpon it as moch as
she wilt . and When she hath plymmed ynough go to hir softly
for fraying . and rebarde hir on the fowle . and after that ye
may cast hir on a perch . & aswell she may vse hir craft so . as
that she fleth all the yere .

A medecyne for an hauke that has the stoone

Anopnt hir fundement With Oyle . and put the powder of
alym With an hole straw .

Also take an herbe callid cristis lardes . & anopnt his mowle
the Withyn and she shall be hoold .

Also take smale flambe rotis and polipodi and the cornes
of sponge and grinde it well and seeth it in butter . and dralbe
it through a clooth . and make thref . iij . pelletis of the grette
nes of a Mot . and put it in his mowle in the morowtide . and lo
ke that she be fowde . and then let her fast all euenfong . and fede
her litill and litill . and she shall be hoold .

Come to me to the house of prayer . and as it were the

house of prayer . and as it were the

Come to me to the house of prayer . and as it were the

house of prayer . and as it were the

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Come to me to the house of prayer . and as it were the

Come to me to the house of prayer . and as it were the

Come to me to the house of prayer . and as it were the

and if she holde flesh any While in hir goorge : it Will loke as
 it Wor sooden and When she is Waked she assapeth to put ouer
 of thentynng. and it is agluttide and colde : With the glett y^e
 she hath engenderid. and if she shulde asape she most put ouer.
 or ellis she most dye. or cast it and if she cast it she may be hole
 wth the medecyne .

¶ A medecyne for the Entreyllis .

Take yolkes of Egges calbe . and When they be Bele befon
 to geder . put thereto spanyshe salte . and asmpch hony thereto . &
 Beete therin the fleshe . and fede thyn halke . iij . days therewith
 and if she make daunger to eete it . let holde thyn halke . and
 make hir to swalow . iij . or . iiii . morcellis in a day . and soaill
 she shall be hooll ¶ **N**ext I shall say to yow a noder thyng . ta
 ke hony at the chourngyng of the moon . and a kene nettlyll and
 thesow make small powdre and When it is Well grownde . take y^e
 brest boon of an henne . and a noder of a coluer . and bakke it
 With a knyfe . and to assap the styne . and do thereon the powdre
 and att boote With the powdre fede hir . and do so thries . and
 she shall be hooll .

¶ For lehenes of Swellyng .

If an Wicked felon be swolyn in sich a maner y^e a man
 may hett it . that the halke shall nodye thus a man may hel
 pe hir strongly . and lengthe hir lyfe . but the halke Will be de
 y^e egre and gletous of the fekenes . and thesow y^e moost

Take the Rote of comfory and sugre iliche mych . and sethe
it in fresh grece With the thridde parte of hony . and then draw
it thorough a fayre clooth . and oft geue it to the halke and she
shall amende .

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frounches

Off the frounches it is dredd for halbes . for it is anoyus
sekenes . and drawith hir to deth . and With holdeth hir streng:
the . for men sayn that it commyth of colde . For colde doth halb
bes mych harme . and makyth fleshme fast olde of the brayne &
the Eyghen With swett and empyre in her hede . and bot she ha:
ue hastell helpe it With stoppe her nase thrillis . And therfor
Take Fenell Marpall and Rēsis ilich moch . and sethe it &
draw it thorough a cloth . and owerwhiles Wast her hede therw^t
and put som in the Roofe of her mowth . and she shall be saafe

A medicine for an hauke that castis hir flesch

Wete hir fleshe in sawsoft or ellis seeth Rasus in Water and
put her fleshe therein : When it boylith .

A medecyne for the Reume clepid Agrum

When thou seeth thy hauke vpon his mouth and his che
his blobbed . then she hath thys sekenes cald Agrum . Therfor
take a nedell of siluer and hte it i the fire . and brygne the Nas:
illis thorough olde . then anoynt it With oyle of Olyff .

C For to make an hawke grete and fatte .

Take a quantyte of porke and ony and butter Țliche my; che and wagede grece and do a Day the skynne . and sethe hym to geder . and anoynt thy flesh therin . and fete polbre halke therewith . and she shall encrece myghtely . Ellis take the Wyn; ges of an Eued . and fete hiz and kepe hiz from trauestt and do so ofte though the eued be neuer so fatte . and if polbre hal; ke be not passing fat Within a fortenet Mondre Ț thynke .

C For booches that growe in an hawks Jowe

Rutt theys botches With an knyfe . and let othe the mater of theym . and after clense theym clene With a spluez spone or ellis fille the boolt With a polbre of aenemelit Țbrent . and coppon that polbre do a littill larde : that is resside and so it With a Day .

Here is a goode medecyne for an hawke that Wll not coon to Reclayne .

C Take fresh butter and put thereto sugre and put it in a cleane cloth and Reclayne her to that and kepe it in a box in yourre bagge .

A medecyne for hawks that bene Refreyned .

When ye se polbre halke Mesynng and Castynng Wat thorough her Nostrillis or hiz nares then wolteles she is Refrayed .

For that sekeneſſe : take ye greynes of ſhaſſelegre and of pe-
per and grynde it Beſt . and temper it With ſtrong wynegre
and put in his Nares and in the Rooff of his mowth and geue
his fleſh to ete . and ſhe ſhall be ſaaff .

**A medecyne for hawkyſ that haue payne in
thejr croupes .**

The ſhall take ſapre Moſſum and poudre of geleſe : and
medditt it to gedre . and geue it to yolbre halbke to ete . and
if ſhe holde it paſt the ſeconde day after . ſhe ſhall be hoole .

A medecyne for the ſcoone in the fundement

Then yolbre halbke may not metefe then ſhe hath that
ſekeneſſe calde the ſcoon . And for this ſekeneſſe : ye ſhall take the
hert of a ſbyne and the grece of a ſbyne . and cutt it With the
fleſh of the hert and ſhe ſhall be holpe .

A medecyne for the dry Frounce .

For thys ſekeneſſe take the Roote of ſpillipody that groweth
vpon Okes . and ſeth it a grete While then take it fro the fire
and let it ſtonde and Rap leſſe Warme . then Waſh yolbre fleſh
therm . and feede yolbre halbke . iij . tymes . and ſhe ſhall be hoole

A medecyne for wormys called anguelliſ

Take preſſure made of a lombe that Was borne in outpme &
maake therof . iij . morcellis and put it in a gut of a coluer

In the begynnynge of the yere . And after Michelmass Whan þat;
 crekes passe þer daunger I haue seen them made sum to sle the pie
 sum to sle the Tele wypon the Reuer : at the Jutte . sume to sle
 the Wodecock and sum for the blacke brude and the thrushe .

The Wodecock is comynge to sle : bot if thes be crafte . thes
 fore Whan ye come to a Wode or a quech of bushus . cast yowre
 sperehalke in to a tre and bete the bushes then and if any Wo
 decock arise she Witt be sure therof . **W**e most first make hir
 to a folke cast wop owt of the bushes . and yowre halke most
 sit on loofte as ye make hir to a partriche . Also as I sayde ye
 may call hir a spere halke : for an oðer cause . for and thes be
 a shype fraght full of halakis . and no thyng ellis . and thes be
 re a spere halke among thaim thes shuld no custome be payd be
 cause of hir . And so for the most comune name thay be calde spa
 re halkes for the resones a forsayd .

An hawke flieth to the new to the Beke . or
 to the Toll . No Crepe Querre Fer Jutte at

An halke fleeth to the Ryuer dyuersis Ways . and sle;
 the the folke dyuersli . That is to say she flieth to the Wode
 or to the beke . or to the toll . & all is bot oon . as ye shall knaue
 here after She fleeth also to the quarre : to the crepe . and no mo
 Ways bot thos . in . And she Nymmyth the folke at the fer Jut
 ty or at the Jutte ferre .

Now shall ye know what theis termes betokyn
 a moo folowynge . as Huf . Jutte ferr . Mounte
 Raundon . Crepe . Ennewed .

For the disease that is called of the physicians the stone
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are

A medicine for the disease that is called the stone
in the bladder.

C Take the stone that is called the stone
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are

A medicine for the disease that is called the stone
in the bladder.

C Take the stone that is called the stone
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are

A medicine for the disease that is called the stone
in the bladder.

A medicine for the disease that is called the stone
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are

A medicine for the disease that is called the stone
in the bladder.

C Take the stone that is called the stone
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are
in the bladder & that is made of the stones that are

and fede hir the:with and take the balke be wode Wxn ye yeue
hi: thys medecyne .

Also take Juce of dragonys and put full the gut of a pe;
gion and then cut it and departe it as the balke may ouersbo
lde it . and put it in his body . and knytt his beke for castyng

Also yeue hir the ballocke of a Buc as hote as thap
ben cut olde . and make powdre of the pyntyt and cast it vppō
the flesh of a Cat . and fede hir the:with & she shall be holt .

An hawke Tyryth . Fedith . Goorgith .
Behith . Kousith . Endurith . Mutith .
Berchith . Jophith . Puttithouer . Proynith .
Plommith . She warbullith . and mantellith .

She tytyth vppon Rumpys . She fedith on alt maner of
flesh . She goorgith When she fillith hir goorge With meete .
She bekyth When she selwith : that is to say she Wypith hir beke .
She Kousith When she shakith alt hir federis and hir body to
gedre . She Endurith When hir meete in hir bowellys fall to di
gestion . She mutith When she auoydith hir ordr . She prythith
When she stondyth on any maner tolbe or pryth . She Jophith
When she slepith . She puttithouer When she Euoidith hir meete
olde of hir goorge m to hir bowellis . She proynith When she fet
tyth oyle With hir beke ou hir tayle and anoyntith hir fetz &
hir federis . She plommith When she pullith federis of any folle

For that sekeneſſe : take ye greynes of ſhaſſelegre and of pe-
per and grynde it Beett . and temper it With ſtrong wynegre
and put in hir Nares and in the Roofſſe of hir mouth and geue
hir fleſh to ete . and ſhe ſhall be ſaaff .

**A medecyne for hawkys that haue payne in
thejr croupes .**

The ſhall take ſayre Moſſam and poudre of gelesre : a
medditt it to gedre . and geue it to yollre halke to ete .
if ſhe holde it poſt the ſeconde day after . ſhe ſhall be hoole .

A medecyne for the ſtoone in the fundem

Then yollre halke may not metefe then ſhe hat
ſekeneſſe calde the ſtoon . And for this ſekeneſſe : ye ſhall
hert of a ſbyne and the grece of a ſbyne . and cutt it
fleſh of the hert and ſhe ſhall be holpe .

A medecyne for the drye From

For thys ſekeneſſe take the Roote of Phillipod-
dyſſon Olyes . and ſett it a grete While then take
and let it ſtonde and Wap leſſe Wazme . then Wa-
therm . and feede yollre halke . iij . tymes . and ſhe

A medecyne for wormys calle

Take preſſure made of a lombe that Was
maake therof . iij . morcellis and put it in

the
of
Be;
go be
of spa

he . 02
at it

ys . and fle;
lieth to the Bell
ye shall knalbe
crepe . and no mo
ble at the fe: Juf

his termes betokyn
Juttij ferrij . Mounte
ed .

A Goshawke or a tercel that shall flet to the bel. to the toll or to the beke. in this maner she is taught ye most fynde a fobbe in the Ryues or in a pitte praueli. and then sett poure halke a grette space of. vpon a mooll hill or on the grownde. and crye softeli towarde the fobbe: from polbre halke streight way. and When ye come almost thez as the fobbe lyeth. looke backeward towarde the halke. and With polbre hande or With polbre tabuz styke: becke polbre halke to come to you. and When she is on byng. and comyth low bi the grounde. and is almost at polb. then smyte poure tabuz. and crye huff. huff. huff and make the fobbe to spryng. and With that noyse the fobbe wil rise and the halke wyll nym it.

And now take heed. If polbre halke nym the fobbe at the foz side of the Ryues or of the pitt from polb. Then she fleteth the fobbe at the foz Jutty and if she flet it vpon that side that ye ben on. as it may haue dyuerse times. Then ye shall say she hath flet en the fobbe at the Jutty foz.

A If polbre halke nym the fobbe a lyste: ye shall say she toke it at the mounte or at the souce.

And if the fobbe spryng not but flet a long after the Reu and the halke nym it then. ye shall say she flet it at the Roun wy.

C Creepe.

And polbre halke fleteth at or to the Creepe When ye haue polbre halke on polbre fyte and crye softeli to the Ryues or to the pit. and stelieth softeli to the byrnie therof. and then crye huff. and bi that meane Nym a fobbe. Then it is slayn at the Creepe or at the foz Jutty. or at the Jutty foz. as a boone is sayd.

And if it happen as it dooth oftentimes the folke for feare of
police walke both spring and fall open in to the Ruer. or the
walke sees his. and so he styll and dare not arise. ye shall say
then police walke hath smelved the folke in to the Ruer. and
so shall ye say and the be mee folkes in the Ruer then that
police walke nymyth if that dare not arise for feare of pol;
ice walke

A thite .

Understande ye that a Goshalke shulde not flie to any so;
ble of the Ruer With tellus in no Wise. and therefore a Gosh;
alke is calde a thit .

Querre .

And police walke fleeth to the querre. When the be in a sto
butt tyme Sordes of mallardes in the feld and When the espyth
theym and comyngh querre has selfe. and the preupl ondered
ges or lade bi the goodnde. and nym oon of hem. or that ase
then ye shall say that the folke was slayn at the querre .

Merke this terme draw

Som folke myfufe this terme draw. and say that thays pau
ke With draw to the Ruer. And that terme draw is propusli
assigned to that walke that With flee a Roke or a Crow or a
Reupn: upon a longe sitting. and then it most be sayd that
sich an walke With draw With to a Rooke .

Nowe ye shall vnderstande if a man will make
an hawke to the quere in this maner he most do

Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playn . and
let hym goo where he wilt . then take yolwe halke vpon yolwe
fist . and goo to that playn . and holde vpon yolwe hande a praty
Bap of from the Malarde . and looke if the halke can espie it .
by hir albyn corage and if she haue folude the folde and desi
re to flee ther to . let hir flee it . and plymme best vpon hir .
and seue her so . ij . or . iij . tymes and then she is made to the
quarre .

I haue knowyn gentylmen that whensoeuer and whersoeuer
they se any tame Dookes . and if theyr halbys wolde desire
to thaim . then they wolde let flee to theym in carrying theyr
halbys to be best fleyng to the quarre any othe tyme .

A praty craft to take an hawke that is brokyn
owt of mew . and all maner of fowls that lyt in
trees if a man wyl.

Hooke where an halke perchith for all nyght : in any ma
nez place . and softe and layserly clymbe to her with a ston
e or a lanterne that hath bot oon light . in yolwe hande and
let the light be towarde the halke so that she se not yolwe face
and ye may take her by the legges or othe wise as ye lyst .
and in lyke wise all othe maner fowle .

Of hawkys Bellys .

The bellis that yowre halke shaft wher looke in any Bi;
se that thay be not to buy ouer hir power to weyr . al
so that noon be buyer then an other bot like of weyght.
Looke also that thay be sonowre and well soundyng and shil
and not both of oon solwe : bot that oon be a semptoun vnder
a uoder . and that thay be hole and not brokyn and specialli
in the soundyng place . For and thay be brokyn thay wylt solw
ne fult dulli .

Off spare halke bellis ther is chooe and lyttill of charge
of thaim : for ther beeth plenty .

Not for Goshalkes somtyme Bellis of Melen were
calde the best . and thay be fult goode for thay comunely be solw
nden with siluer and solde ther after . Not ther be nob wse
of Duchelande bellis : of a solwe calde durdright . and thay
be passing goode . for thay be wele sortid well sounded . sonow
re of Ryngyng in shilnes and passing well lastyng .

There endyth the proceis of halkeyng . And nob folow
the naampes of all maner of halkeys & to whom they belong .

C These haukes belong to an Emproure

These be the names of all maner of halbes . First an Eagle . a Baltere . a Melodre . The symplest of these . iij . But see an Hynde adse . a Falbē . a Roo a Ryde . an Elke . a Crane . a Gustrade a Storke . a Swan . a Fop in the playn ground . And these be not adured . ne reclaymed . by cause that thay be so ponderouse to the perch posttiff . And these . iij . by thez nature belong to an Emproure .

C These haukes belong to a kyng .

This is a Berfalken . a Terrell of a gersalken . And thes belong to a Kyng .

C For a pryncce .

This is a Falbken gentill . and a Terrell gentill . and thes be for a pryncce .

For a duke .

C This is a Falbken of the rock . And that is for a duke

For an Erle .

C This is a Falbken peregryne And that is for an Erle

C For a Baron .

Also thes is a Bastarde and that hake is for a Baron

Hawkes for a knyght

Ther is a Sacre and a Sacret . And theis he for a
Knyght .

Hawke for a Squyer .

Ther is a Lanare and a Lanrell . And theys belong to
a Squyer .

For a lady

Ther is a Merloun . And that halke is for a lady

An hawke for a yong man

Ther is an Hoby . And that hawke is for a yong man
And theys he halkes of the coloure : and ben both flutid to be
calde and reclaimed .

And yet ther be moo kyndis of hawkes

Ther is a Goshalke . and that halke is for a yeman

Ther is a Tereell . And that is for a polbere man .

Ther is a Sparre halke . and he is an halke for a prest

Ther is a Muskyte . And he is for an holiKater clerke
And theis he of an oðer maner kynde . for thay flie to Ouer
re and to fer Jutty and to Jutty fferre .

Explicit .

Lyke Wylde as i the booke of halldyng aforesayd are Writyn
 and noted the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men
 haupng delite thern . In thessame maner thys booke folowynge
 shewith : to sych gentill personys the maner of huntynge for
 all maner of bestys . Whether thay be Beestys of Venerie . or
 of chace . or Rascall . And also it shewith all the termys co
 uenient as Well to the holdndys as to the bestys aforesayd .
 And in certayn ther be many dyuerse of thaym . as it is de
 clared in the booke folowynge .

Bestys of venerie .

Wheresoeuer ye face by fyrth or by felt
 My dere chylde take hede howe I askeam dooth you tell
 How many maner bestys of venerie ther were
 Iystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lece
 Yf yowre maner bestys of venerie thre are
 The first of thym is the . hart . the secunde is the hare
 The thre is oon of thre . the Wylf and not oon moo

Bestys of the Chace .

And Where that ye cum in playne or in place
 I shall yow tell Which be bestys of enchace
 Oon of thym is the . Bucke . a nother is the Doo
 The Fox and the Marton . and the Wilde Roo
 And ye shall my dere chylde other bestys all .
 Where so ye hem fynde Rascall ye shall hem call
 In fyrth or in felt : or in forest I yow tell .

Note here the aage of an hert .

And for to speke of the hert iff ye wilt it lete
Ye shall hym a . Calfe . call at the fyrst yere
The secunde yere a . Bocket . so shall ye hym call
The therde yere a . Spayd . lezeth thus all
The folowith yere a . Stagge . call hym by any Way
The fyfthe yere a . grette Stagge . yowre dame bidde yow say
The vi . yere call ye hym an . hert .
Doth so my childe Wylis ye ben in quart

To know the hede of an hert . & that is dyuerse

And of the hony that he then berith a bolde .
The fyrst hede shall be Jugett Wyth olde
The in fyndyn be suche dyuersite .
Natheles the . vi . yere euermore at the leste
Thow shalt well Juge the perche of thesame best
When he hath Montelece Wyth olde any lett
Kpall and? Surrial also there Jsett
And that in the toppe so when ye may hym keene
Then shall ye call hym forchyd an hert of tenne
And when he hath in the toppe . iij . of the selue
Then ye shall call hym trochid an hert of . xij .
And afterwarde in the toppe when the . iij . bene
Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of . xvi .
And from . iij . forwarde Watt so befalt
As he neuer of so many ye shall hym summed call
Ryght of the nombre eyn that he is
Callith hym from . iij . forth summed J Wps
Also haue ye sele an hert hede beele .

An Herde . A Beve . A Sounder . A Route.

A My chylde callith herds of hert and of hynde
And of Bucke and of doo Where po hem synde
And a Beue of Roos What place thay be in
And a Sounder ye shall of the Wyldc wyne
And a Robte of Wolves Where thay possin inne
So shall ye hem call as many as thay bene

A Littill herde . A myddyll heerd A grete heerd

A . pp . is a littyll herde though it be of hyndis
And . pl . is a myddyl herde to call hym be kyndis
And . lxxx . is a grete herde call . ye hym so
Be it hert be it hynde bucke oz ellis doo

How ye shall say a gret hert & not a fair & oder

A Grete hert When ye hym se so shall ye hym call
Bot neuermore a fayre hert for no thyng that may be fall
A grete hynde a grete bucke and a fayre doo
My sonnes Where ye Walke call ye hym so
So ye shulde naame sich dere: and do as I yow lece

A What is a beup of Roos grete oz small

A And sep is a beue of Roos on a walbe
And . p . is a myddyl beup full Bele I it kalbe
A grete beup is . xx . When thay to gedre be
And so call hem sonnes Where that ye hym se
The moore nombur than this : the gretter the beup is

What is a Sounder of swyne grete oz small

TWelfe make a Sounder of the Bpde swyne
For a medyt Sounder What place thap be inne
A grete founder of swyne . pp . ye shall call
Foz geet not this lession for thyng that may fall
Thynke What I say : my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo huntynge . brekynge . and dressynge

When ye hunt at the Roo then shall ye say choore
The crossies and tresones yowre holdndys byfoore
A grete Roobucke ye call hym not so
Bot a fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo
With the bowellis and With the bloode
Relbarde ye yowre holdndes my sonnes so goode
And eche foote ye shall cutte in . iii . I yowr heme
Take the bowellis and the bloode and do all to gedre then
Peuyth hit than to yowre holdndys so
And moche the glaadder then thap Wilt go
That to yowre holdndes a rebarde is call
Foz hit is eten on the grownde and on the steyne dalte
The Roo shall be herdeled by veneti I Beene
The . ii . forther legges the hede layde by elbene
And take oon ender legge wip I yowr pray
And that ower forder legge right as I yowr say
wipon the ower forder legge booth ye hem pytte
And With that ower forther legge wip ye hem knytte
Don thys maner thus When ye haue broght
All boole to the Rechen then hit shall be broght
Sane that yowre holdndes ete : the bowellis and the fete.

Now of thage & undoyng of the boore

Now to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the Sounder called ale haue I blis
The secunde yere an hogge and so shalt he be
And an hoggestere When he is of yeres . iii .
And When he is of . iii . yere a beore shett he be
From the Sounder of the slyne then departh he
A Spnguler is he so : for a lone he Witt goo.
When ye haue slayn the boore and Witt to hym right
Ye shall sende hym onflayne When he shall be dight
Xxx . breeds and . ii . of hym ye shall make
By the law of venery as I dare vnder take
Thurgh yowre houndys by styrngth iff that he be dede
They shall haue the wolpyllis tople With the brede
Cast vpon the grounde ther the boore Was slayne
And that is calde a Rewarde so hunteris it sayne
Vpon the erth so haue I blis : for that so certen is

Now of the hare .

Now for to speke of the hare my sonnyes seureli
That best kyng shall be calde of all venery
For all the fayre spekyng and blabpyng leif sece
Commyth of sedpyng and spyndyng of the hare
For my leif chylde I take it on honde
He is the meruellest best that is in ony londe
For he fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore
And beeth talow and gas : and a boue teeth hath he foore
And othe While he is male : and so ye shall hym fynde
And othe While female and kyndelis by kynde

And When he is female and kyndelis hym With in
 In . iij . degrees he hem beith or he With hem ellyn
 Too Rough and . ij . smoth Who With hem se
 And ij . knotis also that kyndelis With be
 When he is female so tell I my tale .

The rewarde for howndys .

When yowre houndis by strength hath done her to de
 The hunter shall rewarde hem then With the herte
 With the shulderis and the sides and With the colbellis all
 And all thyng With in the Wombe save onli the gatt
 The paunch also : geue hem noon of thoo .
 With rewarde When oon the erth it is dalt.
 With all goode hunteris the . halow . it is calt
 Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete
 Bot bryng hem to the kechyn for the lordis meete
 And of this ilke hare speke We no more .

Wiche beestes shall be flayne & wich stripte

Now to speke of the bestes When thay be flayne
 How many be strypte and how many be flayne
 All that beere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me
 Shall be flayne save the hare for he shall strypte be
 And all that beith grece : and piles ther upon
 Euer shall be strypte When thay be wndon
 On thes maner play : thus ye shall say .

Whiche beestis shall be reide with the lymmer .

A My dere sonnys echeon now Wilt I yow lette
Holt many maner beestes as Wilt the lymmer
Shall be wyrtwyde in fryth or in feld
Booth the hert and the bucke and the toore so Wilde
And all other beestes that huntid shall be
Shall be sought and founde Wilt Ratches so fre
Say thus I yow tolde : my childer so tolde

The discreuyng of a Bucke .

A And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is
A salone. folkyng on his dam say as I yow wis
The secunde yere a preket . the . iij . yere a solbrett
A solbre at the . iiii . yere the twolke I yow tell
The . v . yere call hym a Bucke of the fyrst herte
The . vi . yere call hym a Bucke and do as I yow tede

Of the hornys of a Bucke .

The hornys of a grete Bucke or he so be
Most be summyd as I say herewith to me
Too braunchis first palmyd he most haue
And . iiii . awauncers the soth iff ye Wilt saue
And xxiii . espelers and then ye may hym call
Wher so ye be a grete Bucke I tell yow all

Of the Roobucke .

A And iff ye of the Roobucke Wilt knowe the name
The first yere he is a kyde soukyng on his dame

The secunde yere he is a gerle : and so he siche all
 The thirde yere an hermule loke ye hym call
 Robucke of the first hede he is at the iiii . yere
 The . v . yere a Roobucke hym call I yow lete
 At saynt andrews day his horns he wikk cast
 In moore or in moos he hideth hem fast
 So that no man may hem sone fynde
 Ellys in certayn he doos not his kynde
 At saynt Jamps day wikk so he go
 Then shall the Roobucke gendre wikk the Roo
 And so todelv thez as ye durne
 Then is he calde a Roobucke goyng in his turne
 And iff ye may a Robucke sle wikk olt any fayte
 And ye fynde that huse grece at his taylor
 Als sum Robuckys haue wikk ye hit fynde
 Then shall ye were it as ye do of hert and of hynde
 Also the Robucke as hit is wikk hede
 At holwode day he gooth to Ryde .
 And wikk the bit : wikk he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hynde .

Sonnyes of the hert and the hynde leane pit ye may
 Thez thay drab to the herte at holi roode day
 To the stepe then thay goon yche hote day at noon
 Which stepe thay wikk myn childer I yow say
 Tilk hit be Myddesomere at the last day
 The cause of the stepe is to wikk hym fro the flee
 Wikk so commyth to that place may se hit wikk his igher
 An othez thyng thay wikk myn chylde also
 To same seson of the yere to soyle to go

Of the cryng of theys beestys .

An hert belovys and a bucke growys I fynde
And iche Roobucke certayne bellis by kynde
The noyes of theyes beestes thus ye shall call
For prynces of theyre make thay usen hit all
Say chylde wher ye goo : yowre dame tacht you so

Merke well theys lesounys folowynge .

Tyme of grace begynneth at mydsomer day
And tyll holi Roode day lastyth as I you say

The seson of the fow fro the Natyvyte
Tyll the annunaacion of ooure lady fre

Theson of the Robucke at Ester shall begynne
And tyll mychelmas lastith nygh or shynne

The seson of the Roo begynneth at Michelmas
And hit shall endure and last untill Candilmas

At Michelmas begynneth huntynge of the hare
And lastith tyll mydsomer thes nygh no man hit spare

The seson of the Wolfe is in iche cuntre
At the seson of the fow and euzmore shall be

The seson of the boore is from the Natyvyte
Till the purification of ooure lady so fre

For at the Natyvyte of ooure lady shete
He may fynde wher he goth vnder his feete

Booth in Bodys and felous come and oour frute
When he after foode makyth any sute

Crabbes and acornys and nottis thes thay growe
Halpes and heppes and oother thyngs ynowe

That till the purification lastys as ye se

And makyth the Boore in seson to be

For While that frute may : last his time is neuer past

Of the hunting of the haare

Now to speke of the haare hold all shall be brought
 When she shall with houndes be founden and sought
 The first worde to the houndis that the hunt shall out put
 Is at the kennell doore When he openys it
 That all may hym here : he shall say ariere .
 For his holdnes Wolde cum to hastelpe
 That is the first worde my sonne of venery
 And When he hath couplyd his houndes ychoon
 And is forth With hem to the felde goon
 And When he has of cast his colples at witt
 Then shall he speke and say his holdnes titt
 Hors de couple auant se auant this so
 And then So ho so ho . thries and no mo
 And then say . Sa se ce auant So hold I you pray
 And iff ye se yowre holdnes haue goode witt to renne
 And draw a Rapierde fro yowr say as I yowr kenne
 There hold amp . agayne hem call so
 Then . Sheff mon amp sheff . to make hym soft go
 And iff any fynde of the haare thez he hath bene
 And he hight Richer or Remounde thus to hym beene
 Oyes a Remounde le Vaillant . and I shall you a Robe
 O' quida twyn la colbarde on la court colbe
 That Remounde the Worthe With out any fayle
 That Rempyth to fynde the coward With the short taylor

And iff ye se Where the haare at pasture hath bene
 If hit be in the tyme of the corne grene
 And iff yowre houndes chace West at yowre witt
 Then . ih . motus shall ye blaw both lorde and shitt

There oon and there an other there be pasturpde þus
 Then say . illoques illoques in thessame place
 So say to þem in kynde : onto tyme that ye his fynde
 And then cast a signe att the feld aboute
 To se at his pasture Where she hath be in or olde
 Owe at his forme for gladi to be she is not lese
 Ther she hath pasturid m tyme of Release
 And any hounde fynd oz musyng of his mace
 Ther as she hath byne and is goon olde of that place
 Tha se touz cy est ell . so shalt ye say
 venez auez so hold fa . also lolve as ye may
 Sa cy ad este so hold . after that
 Sa sa cy auant . and therof be not lat
 And When ye se onto the playne her at the last
 In feld or in erabult londe : oz in to the Wode past
 And polbre hounde Wilt fynde of her ther then
 Say . la douce amp la est a . and so as I polb her
 That is to say swete frende : ther is he come lolve
 For to dry here . and ther With ye shalt say so hold
 Illoques ey douce ey raylaunt so hold so hold . then thy
 Thus may ye nolv dere sonnyes lerne of venery
 And When ye come ther as ye twolv he Wilt dwelt
 And so semeth to polb Wilt then say as I polb tell
 Ha douce la est a venez . for to dwelt thore
 And therWith . iij . sohold . say ye no moore
 And iff it semes Wolt polb to fynde att m fere
 And Wenen so to do then say . douce hold here hold here
 Hold here douce hold here hold here he lityps
 So shalt ye say my chylde and for no thyng lityps
 Att maner bestys that euer chafed Wore
 Have oon maner of Wode . so hold . and no more

To fulfill or confill eche maner of chace
 The hunt euermoore in his molth that Word he has
 And iff yowre boundys at a chace renne thes ye hunt
 And the best begynne to renne as hertis be Wont
 Or for to hynlon as does the fop With his gyle
 Or for to crosse as the Roo dooth oer While
 Oer ellett so that yowre boundys cannot olde go
 Then shall ye say. hoo sa amy sa sa
 A complex sa arete so holl. sich is the play
 And sohol as moch is as sa holl to say
 Bot for. sohol. is short in speche When it is brought
 Therefore say We. sohol bot sa holl say We nocht
 And iff yowre boundis chace at hert or at haare
 And thay renne at defaute thus ye shall say thare
 Iep sohol assayne assayne ston who
 Sa assayne arete sohol theis Wordis and no moe
 And iff yowre houndis renne West at fop or at doo
 And so faple at defaute say thus ferther or ye goo
 Ho ho ore swef aluy douce a luy. that thay hert
 Ho huy assayne assayne sa arete
 So holl so holl wenez a coupler. and do as I yoll kenne
 The moore Worshyp may ye haue among all mame
 Yowre craftis let be kynde: and do as I yoll bydde
 All my sonys in same: and thus may ye homne of game

The booke that the mayster hunter makyth to
 his man now here folowng ye may here.

The mayster to his man makyth his Rops
 That he knowith be kynde What the hert doys
 At huntynge euermoore When he goys

Quod the man to his maister that heere good loore
 For to knowe what he does the houndes befoore
 What dooth he mayster quod the man
 He dooth quod he cunyn as thow mayst se
 Berekth .and so dooth no best bot he
 When berekth he quod the man What is that to say
 With his feete he oppyns the erth ther he gooth a Way
 What is the cause quod the man naister 3 the pray
 That the hert be fore the houndes When thap hym hunt ay
 That then to the Ryuer he Wellis for to goon
 Quod the maister to the man thez ar causes toon

**For. ii. causes the hert desirith to the Ryuer . a
 note wele theis termys folowng descende a oder**

The cause for the Ryuer descende he is ay
 And so is he to the Water When he takith the Way
 Why callist thow hym . descende . mayster 3 the pray
 For he payris of is myght the sooth 3 the say
 A nother is to the Water Whi he gooth other Whyle
 The houndes that hym sellen to founde to begyle
 Mit of this hert quod his man maister Wolde 3 ken
 In to the Water When he leppes What he makes then
 He proferith quod the mayster and so ye shall say
 For he Wot not hym selfe yet how he Wilt a Way
 Whether ouer the Water he Wilt for passe
 Or turne agen thessame Way thez he fyrst Was
 Therefore hit is profre as theys hunteris sayne
 And Reprofer iff thessame Way he turne agene

At that ower side of the Water: iff he wop Rerte
 Then shalt ye call hit the soule of the hert
 And that is for the Water: of his leggee Werte
 Dolours in to the steppis the: fallyn of his fete
 Apon the Water: his Way euen iff he hent
 Then beryth he Water: the: to take yoll tent
 And iff With the Water: go algate yoll hit shall
 Defoulant the Water: an hert so hym call

Now of the Nomblys nether wele the tennys

The man to his mayster spekyth full blyth
 Off the nomblys of the hert that he Wolde hym kith
 Thow mony endys the: shalt be hym With me
 Quod the mayster bot oon thyk nor thynne
 And that is bot the Gargilon to speke of att bi dene
 And att thes ower cokes and Roundulis bene

The Anauncers . the Forchers

Wit Wolde I Wit and thow Woldest me leere
 The cokes and the Roundellis of the Nomblys of y^e dere
 Don croke of the Nomblys lych euermoore
 Under the throte bolle of the best be foore
 That callid is . anauncers . Who so can hem here
 And the hyndermost parte of the Nomblys there
 That is to say the Forchers that liggyn euen betwene
 The . 7 . thes of the best that ower cokes euen

In the Myndes that callid is the wondre also
For the sides wolnde a tolde couen it is fro
My deere sonnes holde : say of game I thus yow told

Wit Holde I Witt maister Whi theys houndes all
Bayen and cryen When thay hym ceche shalt
For thay Wolde haue helpe that is thayr skylt
For to flee the best that thay renne tyll

Tell me mayster quod the man What is the skylt
Why the hare Wolde so fayne renne ayenest the hilt
Quod the mayster for hyr legges be shorter be foote
Then be hynde : that is the skylt of yowre

What is the cause quod the man y^e men say of y^e best
What the hare sittith aye When she takyth hir rest
And oðer bestys ly : as comuneli men sayne
For .ij. causes quod the mayster I tell the ployne
Don is for she hurles yppon hir houghis ay
And all other bestys : can the side to the grounde lay
An oðer cause ther is and that is noo less
For she breath both selwet and pure grece

Wit Holde I mayster quod the man sayne Witt more
Wher lyth the feet of the hare be hynde or befoore
Ouer the loyne quod the mayster of iche hare thow take
By this the taylor and the chyne euen oon the backe
Wit Holde I mayster quod the man thys at the lez
What thow walkest in the felde With thy lymez
Ther as an hert pastured hath : or y^e thow hym se
To knawe faatt or lene Withes that he be
I can quod the mayster Witt tell the thys caas
Whate Bele Wher he lay : and Wher he sumeped haas

Molle and englaymede iff that it be
 Then is he fatt & the tell lerne theys of me
 And iff it be booth blacke and harde and clene
 Then he is meagre lare and leene
 And of thes ilke thyng iff thou leue not me
 Take hede in the Wyntre and then thou may it se

C Mit mayster of the harte sayn Wolde I Wit moore
 What he dooth When he gooth the houndys befoore
 He soth and resoth the he gooth a Way
 Pryckyth and repyckyth the sooth for to say
 Bot Wat is that quod the man When thay so doone
 That shalt I quod the mayster tell the full soone
 In the felde wher he gooth no Waye bene
 Ther he soth When he steppyth and hit may not be seene
 And after When he doblith and turnyth agayne
 Then he resoth as goode hunters sayne
 And When he rennyth in the Way dry or Wete
 Then men may fynde fostalp of clees or of feete
 That pryckyth the harte aye When he dooth soo
 And repyckyth then iff he agayne goo

C Maister pit quod the man What is this to say
 A wauntelap a lay . and a Relay .
 That shalt I tell the quod he : for a littill byete
 When the houndys ar set : an hert for to mete
 And othez hym chasen and folowyn to take
 Then all the Relais thou may vpon hem make
 Even at his comyng yf thou lett thy houndys goo
 While the othe that he behynde fer ayn hym froo
 That is . a wauntelap . and so thou shalt hit call
 For thay are than fer before thes othe houndys all

And an hyndering grete all oðer contit
 For thay may not that day nomore selbe at Wilt
 And holde thyn houndes styll iff that thow so do
 Tilt all the houndes that be behynd be cum ther to
 Than let thyn houndes all to gedre goo
 That called is an allay . and looke thow say so
 And that hyndering is yit to them that be behynd
 For the restede Wilt ouer go the Wæte by hynde
 A relay is after Wlæn the houndes ar post
 For be fore Wlth the best that hiet hem fast
 To let thyn houndes fer after hem goon
 And that is then a forthering to hem echoon
 For and thyn houndes haue ouertake thees oðer bi restes
 Then shall they all folue hym of oon swestnes

What is a forloping .

Wit mayster Wolde I sayn thus at polle leere
 What is a forloping for that is goode to here
 That shall I say the quod be the soch at lest
 Wlæn thy houndes in the Wode sechyn any best
 And the best is stott aWay olde of the fyrth
 Or the houndes that thow hast meten thes Wlth
 And any oðer houndes before : than may Wlth hem mete
 Thees oðer houndes arn then forloped I the hte
 For the beste and the houndes arn so fer before
 And the houndes be hynde be Wæte and soore
 So that thay may not at the best cum at ther Wilt
 The houndes be fore forlopne hem and that is the styll
 Thay be ay so fore be fore to me iff thow Wilt trust
 And thys is the forlopne leere hit iff thow lust

Whiche thre thynges cause the houndes to endure

Wit Wolde I Wette mayster iff it Ware thy Wilt
When thyn houndes renne an hert contill
And ay the forther they goo the gladder thay bene
For . iij . causes quod he oft tyme is sene
Don is When the hert rennye fast on a rese
He swetith that hit rennyth wolue thorough olt his clees
The houndes When thay fynde of that it is swete
Then az thay leuer to renne and lother to lete
An oter cause When the hert ny no moore may
Then Wilt he Whete froth caste ther he gooth a way
When thyn houndes fynde of that then az thay glad
In hope thay shall hym haue and renne so mad
The . iij . cause is of the hert When he is nygh dede
Then he castys olt of his moloth froth and blade rede
The houndes knab that he shall be take soone than
And euer the forther they goo the gladder they renne
Thes az the causes . iij . that makys hem gladdre to be

Whiche best a flau hounde takis as sone as aswift

What best yt mayster I as it for non yt
That moost hool all houndes rennen contill
And also sone the slothfist shall hym ouer take
As the swyftist shall do What Way so euer he take
That best a Hausyn hight a Brok or a Bray
Thes . iij . nampes he hath the sooth for to say
And this is cause the: of : for he Wilt by kynde
So though thynge a Way the swyftest he may fynde
Thes as the swyftist houndes may no forther goo
Then the slowest of foot be he neuer so thro

Why the [illegible]

That the [illegible]

That the [illegible]
And all the [illegible]
For [illegible]
That [illegible]
For [illegible]
He [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]

For the [illegible]

Thy [illegible]
Off [illegible]
To [illegible]
Off [illegible]
From [illegible]
Up [illegible]
Till [illegible]
From [illegible]
Till [illegible]
Off [illegible]

To vnde the wilde Boore .

Wit my chyld of the boore for to speke moore
When he shall be vnderoon I tell you he foore
xxxij . breidis ye shall of hym make
Moth tell you my sonys Wit better ye shall them take
The fyrst of thym is the hede what euer he fall
An oter is the coler and so ye shall hit call
The sheldys on the sholderis : therof shall . ij . be
Then eyther side of the shynne departed in . iij .
The prestellis and the gambons depe theym . ij .
And . ij . felettys he hath : forgete not thoo
Then take is legges and is fete & shal both youre sleight
For they shall of his breidis be countid for . viij .
Departith the chyne in . iiii . pecis and nomoo
And take the youre breidis . xxx . and . ij .
And saye put the grece when it is take a day
In the bladder of the boore my chyld I you pray
For hit is a medecyne : for mony maner pyne

How ye shall breeke an Hert .

And for to speke of the hert While he thynke oon
My chyld fyrst ye shall hym fue When he shall be vnderoon
And that is for to say or euer ye hym dyght
With in his olone hornys to lay hym vpright
Let thessay cut hym that lordys may see :
A noon fat or leen Wher that he be
Then cut of the coddys the hely euen froo
As ye begynne hym to fle : and then shall ye goo

At chaullis : to begynne as sone as ye may
 And slyttith hym doone euen to the assay
 And fro the assay euen doone the bele shall ye slit
 To the piffitt ther the codde was a way lytt
 Then slit the lyfte legge euen first before
 And then the lyfte legge by hynde or ye do moore
 And thees oðer legges wpon the right syde
 wpon the same maner slyt ye that tyde
 To goo to the chekys looke ye be prest
 And so fleeth hym doone euen to the brest
 And so fleeth hym forth right wnto the assay
 Euen to the place where the codde was cut a way
 Then fleeth the same wyse all that oðer syde
 Bot let the taylt of the best styt ther oon byde
 Than shall ye hym wnde my chyldre I yow (Rede
 Ryght wpon his adone skynne and lay hit on brede
 Take brede of the cuttyng of the same deere
 And begynne first to make the Erber
 Than take olt the shulderis . and slyttith a noon
 The baly to the syde from the corbyn bone
 That is corbyns fee : at the deeth he wyl be
 Then take olt the selbet that hit be not laste
 For that my chyldre is good for lechecraft
 Than put thyn honde softly wnder the brest bone
 And ther shall ye take olt the herbe a noon
 Than put olt the paunch . and from the paunch taas :
 A way wighthly the Kate sich . as he haas
 Hoole it wth a fynge . do as I yow kenne
 And wth the bloode and the grece fillith hit theme
 Looke threde that ye haue and nedest therto :
 For to selb it wth all or ye moore do .

The smale guttis than ye shall obt pyt
 From hem take the maw . forget not it .
 Than take obt the leuer . and lay hit on the skynne
 And after that the bladder With obt moore dynne
 Than dresse the Nombles : first that ye take
 Dolone the auncers kerue that cleues to the necke
 And dolone With the bolthrote put them a noon
 And kerue op the flesh thez op to the backe boon
 And so forth the fillittis that ye op arete
 That fallith to the nombles . and shall be thez :
 With the neres also and selbit : that thez is
 Euen to the mydrif that wypon hym is
 Than take dolone the mydrif from the sides houle
 And haue op the nombles houle by the bolth throte
 In thyn hond than them holde . and looke and se
 That all that longith them to . to gedre that thay be
 Than take them to thy broder to holde for trise
 Whylis thold them dolblyst and dightis as the list
 Than a Way the lyghtis . and oon the skynne them lay
 To a byde the quere my chylde I polle pray .
 Than shall ye slyt the slough thez as the hert luth
 And take a Way the Eres from it and by slyth
 For sich hertis hath his hert : ay it wypon
 As men may se in the best When he is wndon
 And in the myddis of the hert a boon shall ye fynde
 Looke ye yeue hit to a lorde . and chylde be kynde
 For hit is kynde for mony malydies
 And in the myddis of the hert euermore it lies
 Than shall ye kyt the skytis the teeth euen fro
 And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also
 The forchis : and the sydes euen betwene
 And looke that polle knyfe ay Wytyd bene

Than turne up the forches . and frote them With bloode
 For to saue the grece . so do men of goode
 Than shalt ye cut the net the spyes euen fro
 And the hede fro the nek cuttyth also
 The toong the bryn the paunch and the necke
 When thay Warh be Wrett With Water of the becke :
 The smale guttis to the lightis in the derys :
 A boue the best of the best When thow them eris
 With all the bloode that ye may gete and Wpn
 All to geder shalt be take . and layde oon the skyn.
 To geue yowre houndes . that callid is 3 Wis :
 The quyre . a boue the skyn for it etyn is
 And Who dightis hym so by my counsayle
 Shall haue the lefte shuder for hys trouayle .
 And the Right shulder Where so euer he be
 Yeueth to the foster for that is his fee
 And the lyuer also of thessame best
 To the fosters knaue yeueth at the best
 The nombles tussich in the skynne . and hardell hym fast
 The sides and the forches to geder that thay last
 With thender legges . be won so it shall
 Than bryng it hom . and the skynne With all
 The nombles . and the hornes . at the lordis pate
 Than boldly blode the price tharat .
 Yowre play for to mynne . Or that ye come 3me

Explicit Dam Iulians
 Barnes in her boke of huntynge.

Bestis of the chace of the swete fewte a kinning.

This be bestis of the chace : of the swete felde . And
this be the Bucke . the Doe . the Beere . the Reynard
the Elke . the Spycard . the Otter . and the Martoon .

And this be bestis of the chace of the synkyng felde And
they be the Roobucke . and the Roo . the Fulmar . the
Falcon . the Hauke . the Gyre . the Foe . the Squyrt .
the Whittat . the Sol . and the Pulcarte .

And the namys of diuerse maner houndis

This be the namys of houndes . First this is a Grehound
a Bastard . a Mengrell . a Mastiffe . a Lemor . a Spa;
myell . Racheys . Kenettys . Ceroues . Bocheris houndes .
Myddeng dogges . Cyndeltayles . and Spakkerid curris .
and smale ladies popis that beere a Ray the flesch and dyue;
tis smale falthis .

And the propreteis of a goode Grehound.

A Grehound shulde be heed like a Snake . and necked
like a Snake . Footed like a Rat . Tayled like a Rat .
Spad lyke a Teme . Chyned like a Hene

And the first yere be most leane to fede . The second yere to fel
de hym lede . **A**nd the .iij. yere be to felde lyke . The .iiii.
yere this is noon fike **A**nd the .v. yere be to good ynough
The .vi. yere be shall holde the plough **A**nd the .vii. yere be
with a dogge : grette biddeys for to assaye . **A**nd the .viii. yere
lilladit . The .ix. yere casfodit . **A**nd then be to com

my n to that pere : haue hym to the tanner . ¶ For the best
holande that euer brikke hade . at .x. pere he is full boode

The propretees of a goode hors .

A Goode hors shulde haue .xv. propretees . and condicions .
The first is to Wit .iij. of a man . iij. of a Roman . iij. of a fop
iij. of an haare and .iij. of an asse .

Off a man toolde proude and hardy .

Off a Roman fayre brestid faire of hys eys to lip wyppon .

Off a fop a faire taylor short eris With a goode trot .

Off an haare a grette eygh a dry hede . and Well rennyng

Off an asse a bigge chyne a flatte lege . and goode houe .

Well trauelid Women nez Well trauelid hors Bez neu goode

¶ Arise early . serue god deuouteli . and the Worlde besily doo
thy Werke Wiseli . geue thyn almes secretly Go by the Way fad-
ly . Answer the peple demurely . Go to thi mete appetiteli .
Sit ther at discretely . Of thi tonge be not to librally . Arise
se therfrom tempately . Go to thi soper soborly And to thy
bedde mereli . Be in thyn Sinne Joyfully please thy loue du-
ly . And slepe surely .

Werke wele theys . iiii thynges .

¶ There be .iiii. thynges principall to be dread of euery Wise man
The first is the cause of ooure holy fader the pope .

The secunde is thindignacion of a pryncer Quia indignacion
regis vel principis mors est

The thirde is the fauor or the Wilt of a Iuge .

The iiii. is Schlaundre & the mutacion of a compaignie .

Who that makith in Cristynmas a doog to his larder .
And in Marche a Solb to is gardyner .
And in May a sole of a Whise manny's counsell .
He shall neuer haue goode larder . fayre gardyn . Mer he
be keppe colourell .

Afar from thy kynnyngmen kesse the .
Wath not thy neighbor's nept the .
In a goode corne cuntre threste the .
And sitte wolue Robyn and rest the .

Who that byldys his hous all of salowes .
And prickyth a blynde hors ouer the salowys .
And suffrith hys Wyfe to seche many halowys .
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastyng galowis .

If theis be not directid then go thei at a ventyr
Ther be iii . thynges full harde for to knalb .
Wyche Way that thay Wilt draue .
The first is the Wayes of a yong man .
The secunde the cours of a vessaylt in the see .
The thridde of an Edder or a serpent sprent .
The .iiii . of a folle sittynge on any thyng .

Too Wyues in oon hous . too cattys and oon mous :
Too dogges and oon boon : theis shall neu aarode : oon

Who that manneth hym With his kynne .
And closith his croofte Wyth chytrees .
Shall haue many legges brokynne .
And also full lyppt goode seruyes .

The Compaynys of beestys and fowlys.

A Herde of Hertis	a Pride of Lionys
an herde of all man dre	a Sleuth of Beeres
an Herde of Swannys	a Cete of Graies
an Herde of Cranyes	a Herp of Conys
an Herde of Corlebyes	a Ruches of Martronyes
an Herde of Breemyes	a Besynes of ferettis
an Herde of harlottys	a Grace of grehoundis of .ij
a Mye of ffesauttyes	a Hece of Grehoundis of .iij
a Beup of Ladies	a Coupult of spaynellis
a Beup of Roos	a Couple of rennyng houndis
a Beup of Quaplis	a Litter of Belpis
a Sege of heronnys	a Kyndyft of yong Cattis
a Sege of betouris	a Synguler of Horis
a Sorde or a sute of malardis	a Dryft of tame Swayne
a Mustre of Pheockys	an Harasse of hysse
a Walke of Snytis	a Ragg of coltis or a Rake
a Congregation of peple	a Baren of Mulis
an Epaltynge of Larkis	a Tripp of Bele
a Wache of Nyghtingalis	a Tripp of haaris
an host of men	a Eagle of gees
a ffelishippynge of yomen	a Brode of hennys
a Cherme of Goldesynches	a badelyng of Dokis
a Cast of Brede	a Moonpaciens of Byues
a Couple or a payre of totallis	a State of Prynces
a fflyght of Doves	a Thongh of barons
an unkyndenes of Rauenes	a prudence of wikeris
a Claterynge of choughes	a Supslypte of Nunmys
a Dissimulation of breddis	a Schole of clerkes
a Route of Anyghtis	a Doctryne of doctoris

a Conūtyng of prechours
 a Sentence of Iuges
 a Dampnyng of Furroutis
 a Diligens of Messangeris
 an Obisians of fuauntis
 a Sete of wsheris
 a Draught of wtelewis
 a Proude sheldyng of taloris
 a Tempans of cokys
 a Stalke of fosteris
 a Hoost of saudiouris
 a Laughtre of Osteloris
 a Blosyng of Cauerneris
 a Malepertnes of proleris
 a Thraue of Throspheris
 a Squatte of Dalbrens
 a Fyghtyng of beggers
 an wntrowth of sompneris
 a Melody of Harpers
 a Pauuerty of pyrris
 a solety of sergeauntis
 a Tabernacle of bakers
 a Drifte of fishers
 a Disgysyng of Taylours
 a Bleche of solbteris
 a Smece of Corypouris
 a Clustre of Crappys
 a Clustre of chorlis
 a Rage of Maydmys
 a Rasult of knaups
 a blusyng of toyes

an wncredibilite of Cocoldis
 a Coup of partrichis
 a Sprynge of Telis
 a Desserte of Iapbyng
 a fall of Woodcockis
 a Congregation of Pleuers
 a Couert of wotis
 a Duett of Turtillis
 a Titengis of Pies
 an Ost of spawlbis
 a Swarme of bees
 a cast of hawkis of y^e four. ij
 a Lece of thessame hawkis. in
 a Flight of Goshaukes
 a Flight of sbalobes
 a wldyng of Rookes
 a Murmuracion of stares
 a Route of Woluess
 a Lepe of Iebardis
 a Shreldenes of Alpis
 a Skulke of Thups
 a skulke of ffopis
 a Nest of Rabettis
 a Labor of Mollis
 a Mute of houndis
 a Kennett of Rachis
 a Sute of a lyam
 a Colbardnes of curris
 a Soundre of Wilde shyne
 a Stode of Maris
 a Pase of Assis

a Droue of Meete
 a flocke of Stepe
 a Eagle of Women
 a Pepe of chykemye
 a Multipleng of husbondis
 a Pontificalite of prelatis
 a Dignyte of chanonys
 a Charge of curatis
 a Discrecion of prestis
 a Skulke of frens
 a bhomynable sight of mōkis
 a Scott of ffysh
 a Exampyle of Maisteris
 an Obsuans of brimptis
 an Eloquens of lalheperis
 an Epeucion of Officeris
 a faith of Marchandis
 a pusion of steward of hous
 a Resff of Panteris
 a Credens of Selheris
 an vnbelbyng of kerueris
 a Safegarde of Porteris
 a Blast of hunteris
 a Thretenyng of courtyeris
 a Poomple of Tapsteris
 a Lyng of pardeners
 a Misteleue of paynteris
 a Last of Carteris
 a Scoldyng of Remsteris
 a Wonderyng of Tynkeris

a Waybardnes of haybardis
 a Worship of Buteris
 a Neuthriupng of Jogoleris
 a ffraunch of Mylneris
 a Festre of Bilberis
 a Goryng of Bocheris
 a Tynket of Corueseris
 a Flocke of Shourneris
 a Drunkship of Coblers
 a Skulke of fopis
 a Clustre of Mottis
 a Rage of the teethe
 a Rascalt of Bopes
 a Disworship of Scottis

¶ Explicit

Here folow the dew termys to speke of breeth:
 yng or dressyng of dyuerse beestis and fowlis & t
 And thesame is shewed of certayn fysshes .

Here brokeme .
 A Goose reede
 a Pigge hede and spæde
 a Capon salufede
 a Checon frusshyd
 a Cong unlaciede
 a Crane displayde
 a Curlew onioyntede
 a Ffesabnt alet
 a Quayle Byngged
 a Plouer Mynsed
 a Pegeon thyghed
 Kallone leechyd
 a Sibanne lyfte
 a Lambe shulderide
 a Kide shulderide
 an Hen spoplede
 a Malarde onbrafid
 an Hewan dysmembred
 a Pecoke disfigured
 a Geture ontachid
 a Partich alet
 a Raale brestpde
 a Wodeake thyghed
 an Egge Tyred
 a ffyre Tymbered

Now of fysshes

A Salmon Chyned
 a Pyke splatted
 an Haddocke sided
 a Cheuen fynned
 a Sole loyned
 a Gurnarde chyned
 a Tenche salced
 an Ele troufoned
 a Breme splayed
 a Harbitt tusked
 a Trought gobettid

Ye shall say thus .

An hert Herbourghith
 a Bucke lodgith
 an Esquere lodgith
 a Roo beddith
 a poman beddith
 an haare in her forme shul:
 derpyng or leenyng .
 a Cong sittpyng .
 a Wodeake beekpyng

Here now folowng shall be shewed all the Shyres
 And the Bysshopryches of the realme of Englonde
 And ye shall vnderstonde that the Shyres be Written before
 and the bisshoppriches of thesame as Wit folowng next aft
 and then afterwarde as shewed the Prouynces of this londe.

A Kent .	Caunturbury .	Roucheſtre .
A Southesex .		Chycheſtre .
A Haampſyre .	Sutherey .	Wyndcheſtre .
A Wyldesyre .	Barkeſyre .	Salisbury .
A Somersete ſyre .	Dorset ſyre .	Bathe .
A Deuonſyre .	Cornewayle .	Exceſtur
A Eſſex .	Middelſex .	London .
A Northfolke .	Suthfolke .	Morleſche .
A Cambrigesyre .		Elye .

A Lyncetre . Huntingdon . Northampton . Hertford . Bed
 ford . Lolkyngham . Oppnford . Lyncolne . Lyncolne

A Gloucestur .	Worceſtur .	Wigorn .
A Herfordſyre .	Herford .	
A Cheſſyre .	Shropſyre .	pte of Lancashire .
		Cheſtre .

A Northeſhire . Stafordeſhire . Darbiſhire . Notyngham
 ſyre . and oðer as parte of Lancaſtreſhire . Norke .

Prouynces of England .

Caunturbury . and Norke . Staforde . Darby . Notyngham .
 Northumberlonde . Durham . Weſtmerlonde . Eendale . Barle



Here in this booke folowynge is determyned the lynage
of Coote armuris : and how gentylmen shall be knowyn
from vngentill men . and how bondage began first in aungell
and after succeded in man kynde . as it is shewede in processe
booth in the chylde of Adam and also of Noe . and how Noe
dwyded the Worlde in . iij . parties to his . iij . sonnes . Also
the be shewyd the . ix . colours in armys figured by the . ix .
ordres of aungelis . and it is shewyd by the forsayd colours
Wyth ten Worthys and Wyth ten Royalt . and of vngaliteis Wi;
che ten noble and Wyth ten excellent . And the ten here the ver
tues of chivalry and many other notable and famous thyng
gys to the plesure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the Wer
kys folowynge Wittenesses Who so euer likyth to se thaym and
rede thaym Wyth Were to longe now to rehers . And after
theys notable thyng asoforsayd folowyth the Blasynge of all
maner armys in latyn french and English .

Incipit Liber armorum .

Being in Worthenes armes for to here by the Royalt
blode in ordynance all nobill and gentill men from the
higest degre to the lastest i this booke shall be shewyd . and to
desceuer Gentilnes from vngentilnes . **I**n so moche thatt
all gentilnes cummys of god of heuyn . at heuyn 3 Wyth begyn
Where Were . p . ordres of aungelis and now stonde bot . ix . in co
ote armuris of knablege encloyned full hye Wyth precious sto
nes . Where lucifer Wyth mylionys of aungelis obt of heuyn felt
vnto hyst and odyr places and ben holdyn the in bondage . and
all Where created in heuyn of gentill nature . A bonde man or a
churle Wyth say all We be cummyng of adam . So lucifer Wyth his
cumpany may say all We be cummyng of heuyn . **A**d adam the

beginnyng of man kynde Was as a stoke conspraye and con;
fleshed . and in the braunches is knowlegge Wiche is rotun
and Wiche is grene .

How Gentilmen shall be knowyn from churlis
a how they first began . And how Noe deuydyd
the world in . iii . partit to his iii sonnys .

Nolb for to deuyde gentilmen from chorkis in haast it shall be
preued . Ther Was neuer gentilman nor churle ordenyd by kyn
de bot he had fadre and modre . Adam and Eue had nother fa;
dre nor modre . and in the sonnys of Adam and Eue Was foun
de both gentilman and churle . By the soonnys of Adam and
Eue Seth Abell and Cayn deuyded Was the rofalt blode fro
the wngentill . A brother to slep his brother geray to the lall
Wher myght be more wngentelnes . By that did Cayn become
a churle and all his offsprynge after hym by the cursynge of god
and his olone fadre adam **A**nd Seth Was made a gen
tilman thowh his fadres and moderis blissynge . And of the
offsprynge of Seth Noe come a gentilman by kynde

Noe had . iij . sonnys begetyn by kynde . by the modre . ii .
Were named Cham and Sem . and by the fadre the thirde Was
nampd Jafeth . Wit in thys . iij . sonnys gentilnes and con;
gentilnes Was founde **I**n cham wngentilnes Was founde
to his olone fadre doon to disauey his preuytes and laugh
his fadre to scorne **J**afeth Was the yongist and repreued
his brodre . Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham . for
his wngentilnes he Was become a churle : and had the cursynge
of god and his fadre Noe . And Whan Noe alboke he sayde
to Cham his sonne : knowyest nott thow how hit become of

Cayn Adam soon: and of his churlysh blode. All the Worlde
 is drownde saue Be. viij. And now of the to begynne ungen-
 tilnes and a cause to destroye vs all: vpon the hit shall be &
 so I pray to god that it shall fall. Now to the I geue my
 curse byked kaptise for eu. and I geue to the: the north parte
 of the Worlde to drabe thyn habitation for ther shall it be.
 Where sorow and care calde and myschef as a churle thow
 shalt haue. in the thirde parte of the Worlde which shall be calde
 Europe that is to say the contre of churlys.

Jafeth eu hez my sonne thow shalt haue my blissing
 wch i stede of Seth Adam son I make the a gentleman to the We-
 ste parte of the Worlde. and to the occident ende: Where as Welth
 and grace shall be. thez thyn habitation shall be. to take that othez
 thezde parte of the Worlde which shall be calde asia that is to say
 the contre of gentlemen.

And Sem my son also a gentleman I the make to multipli
 abellis blode that so bykedli was slayn. the oriente thow shalt
 take that othez thezde parte of the Worlde which shall be calde affri-
 ca. that is to say the contre of tempurness.

Of the offsprynge of the gentleman Jafeth come Habraham
 Moyse Aaron and the profettes. and also the kynge of y^e right
 lyne of mary. of Whom that gentleman Jhesus was borne very
 god and man: after his manhode kynge of the lond of Jude &
 of Jues gentleman by is modre mary pryncesse of Cote armure.

How longe Cote armures wer begunne afore
 thyncarnation of oure lorde Jhesu cryst.

Jafeth made first Garget and thez in he made a batt in token

of all the Worlde . and afterwarde . .ijth . yere and . .xxijth . before
 the incarnation of Criste : Cote armure Was made . and figured
 at the sege of troie Where in gestys troianorum it tellith that
 the first begynnyng of the labbe of armys Was . the Wiche Was
 effugured and begunne before any labbe in the Worlde . but the
 labbe of nature . and before the . p . comābndementis of god

And thys labbe of armys Was groundid vpon the .ijth . or
 deris of angelis in heuen encrowned With .ijth . dyueris precious
 stonys of colobris and of vertus dyueris . also of them as fi
 gured the .xv . colouris in armys . as in noblme to begynne the
 first stone is callid Topasion

Prim⁹ lapis

The first Stone is calde Topasion signyfing
 golde in armys .

This Stone Topasion is a semy Stone . and golde it is cal
 le in armys . The vertue thez of is : that the gentelman the Wi
 che thys Stone in his cote armure beith a face messangere in his
 kynge batyll shall be . The Wich Stone is refused in the angelis
 crowne that Was a true massanger and a face in his kynge ba
 tyll of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Secū⁹ lapis

The secunde Stone is cald Smaragdus a graue
 ly Stone signyfing vert in armys

The secunde Stone is calde Smaragdus a grauell Stone . &
 wert it is calde in armys . The vertu thez of is : that the gentyl
 man the Wich in his cote armure it beith kene and hardy in his

kyng batell shall be . the Rich stone is reserued in the archangel
les crowne that was kene and hardy in his kyngis bataille of he;
uen When they faught With lucifer

Tercius lapis

And this stone is calde brusk coloure i armys

The thirde ston is calde an Ametise a duskelli ston brusk
hit is calde in armys . The vertu ther of is : that he the Rich be ;
rich in his Cotearmur that stone . fortunable of victori i his ki
ges batayll shall be . the Rich stone is reserued to the portaitys
crowne that was fortunable and victoriolous in his kyngs batall
of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quartus lapis

And this stone is calde plūby color i armys

The .iiii. stone is calde a Margarete a cloudy stone Plum;
by hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is . What gentilman
that i his Cotearmure that stone berith grete goūnabnce of chi;
ualtie in his kyngys batayll he shall haue . the Rich stone is ref
ued in the potestatis crowne that was chualtrius of goūnaunce
in his kyngys batayll of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quintus lapis

A loys is calde sinamer or sanquine i armys

The .v. ston is calde a Loys . a sanquine stone or sinamer
hit is calde in armys . The vertue therof is : the gentleman that
in his Cotearmure this stone berith myghtifull of polber in his
kyngys batayll shall be . the Rich stone was reserued in domina

cionys crowne that Was myght full of polere in his kynngys ba;
talt of heyn When thei faught With Lucifer

Sextus lapis

And this stone is calde gowlys in armys

The .vi. stone is calde a Ruby a redy stone . gowlys
it is calde in armys . the vertue therof is . the gentylman that i
his Cotearmure that stone berith hote and full of courage in his
kynngys bataylt shall be . the Rich stone is reserued in the princi
patis crowne that Was hote brinnynge as fire in his kynngys ba;
talt of heyn When they faught With Lucifer

Septim9 lapis

A blue stone it is & it is cald asure i armys

The .vij. stone is calde a Saphyre a blede stone Asure hit
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . the gentylman that in
his Cotearmure berith that stone : Wyse and vertues in his Bez
kynge in his kynge bataylt shall be . the Rich is reserued to twyn
crowne that Was Wyse and vertues in his kynngys bataylt of he
yn When they faught With Lucifer

Octau9 lapis

This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

The .viij. ston is a Dyamond a blake stone . Sable it
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . What gentylman that i
his Cotearmure thatt stone berith : durabull & consaynt in his
kynngys bataylt he shall be . The Rich stone Was reserued i the
cherubyns crowne that Was durable & consaynt in his kynngys
bataylt of heyn . When they faught With Lucifer

¶ 179 lapis

¶ A shynng Roñ and is calde Siluer i armys

Ther be .ix. stone is calde Carbuncle a shynng stone. Silu hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: What gentelman y^e m his Cotearmure this stone bereth. full dought glorious & shynng in his knyngs batayll he shall be. The Rich stone Was reserued in the Serophyns cowne: that Was full dought glorious & shynig i his knyng batayll of hupn. Whan ther fought W^h Lucifer

¶ Of the diuise coloureil for the feld of cotearmur
is. v. bene worthy and. iiii. bene Royall

Ther be. ix. diuise colours for the felds of Cotearmurs v. Worthy & .iii. Royall. The v. Worthy be theys: Golde Verte Bluske Plumb & Synam. And the. iii. Royall be theys: Goblis Asure Sable & Siluer. Bot now ast blasfemes of armys ther be tot. vi. colours of y^e Rich. ij. be metall & .iii. colours. Golde & Silu for metall. Vert Goulis Asure & Sabull for colours. & theys be vsid and no moo.

¶ Of nine preci9 stonis. v. be noble & .iiii. of dig

¶ Ther be. ix. precious stonys. v. noble & .iii. of dignite. The. v. noble stonys be theys Topasion Smaragmat Alma: like Margaret & Aloys. The. iii. of dignite be theys Rubi Saphyr Dyamond and Carbuncull

¶ Of thorderil of āgelis. v. be ierarch & .iiii. trō

Ther be. ix. ordys of angelis. v. Zerarchie. & .iii.

The .x. Jemichye be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes
 Potestates & dominacoēs The .iii. Twyli be theys Princi;
 pat⁹ Trony Cherubyn and Seraphyn .

Cv. of the dignitel of regalite be noble x.iiii. at

CTher be .ix. dignites of Regalite .x. noble and .iii. ex
 cellent The .x. noble be theys Gentilmā Squier knyght Ba
 ron and Lorde . And .iii. excellēt be theys Erle Mark Du
 ke and Prince

Nyne vertues of preci⁹ stonys

Nyne vertues of preci⁹ stonys ben ther .x. generall and
 .iii. speciall The .x. genall ben theys A sure messenger Rene
 & hardy fortunat of victori⁹ Cheualr⁹ of gounaunce & myghti;
 full of polber The .iii. speciall be theis : hote of courage Wyse &
 redy & vertues in Werkynge Durable & consaynt full doughti &
 gloriose shynynge .

CThe .iiii. vertues of cheualry

How the vertues of cheualry ben ther : The first is iuste in
 his besetis . clemes of his pson . peti to haue of the poore . to be
 gracious to his prson . to be treuere and faythfull to his god
 The secunde is that he be Wyse i his batayll . prudent i his fightig
 knowynge & knowynge mynde i his Wittis . The .iiij. is y^e he be nott
 slow i his Wertis loke be fore y^e his q^uill be true thanke god e
 uer of his victori⁹ & for to haue mesure i his sustynāce . The .iii
 is to be strong & stedfast i his gounāce . to hope to haue y^e victori⁹

And wode not frome the felde and not to shame his coarzu
re . Also that he be not to losstull of his manhod Take that he
be curtes lobbly and gentill and With olde rebaldry in his
langage .

Here shall be shewed the .ix. artikelis of gentil
nes . v of them ar amorous and iiii souerayn

Ther be .ix. articles of gentilnes . and of theym .v. bene
amorous . and .iii. soueren . The .v. amowls gentilneses
ben thes Lordeli of colntenabnce Teteable in langage
Wyse in his answere Persfite in gouernabnce . and Thre;
fult to saythfulnes . The .iii. souerayn gentilneses ben theis
Selbe othes in sberpnyng . Hopom to goddis byddnyng . Kno;
byng his olne birth in berpnyng . and to drede his souerayn to
offende .

Ther be .ix. vices contrary to gentilmen

Ther ben .ix. vices contrari to gentilmen of the Wiche .v.
ben indetermynable and .iii. determynable The .v. indetermyna
ble ben theys : oon to be fult of slooth in his Wexis . an othre
to be fult of toost in his manhode . the thrid to be fult of colbard
nes to is enemy . the saurth to be fult of lechri i his body . & the
fifthe to be fult of drynknyng & dronchunli . Ther be .iii. deter
mynable : on is to reuoke is olw chalange . an othre to sley his
presoner With his olw handis . the thrid to Wyde from his soue
raynes lantir in the felde . and the fifthe to tell his soueraygne
fals talys

Ther be .ix. testunable reioyngis in armys

The .ix. inestimable reioyng of armys ben theys
First is a gentilman to be made a knyght i the felde at batall

The secunde is byelode of hym to resayue after manhode
The .ij. is chualy to do by force his souerayn **T**he .iii.
 is ambassatt to be put in his honde for Wisdom . **T**he .iij. is
 prouises of knyghthode done be fore alioundis i honoz of renolue.
The .iij. be calde in armpis the .iij. autentike **N**ow folowith
 the .iii. endyng stremptallis personatt **T**he first is a po
 re knyght to be married to the blode Royalt **T**he secunde is
 to haue thanke of his souereyn perpetuall . **T**he .iiij. is to
 kepe his Cote armure vnshampd m trauell **A**nd the .iiij.
 is to kepe all popntis of is knyghthod as gestys troianorum de;
 clarith .

Know ye that theis ii. orderis wer. first wedlok
 & then knyghthode. and knyghthode was made be
 fore Cote armure was ordered .

The Was non order bot .ij. Wedloke first and knyghthod
 after . **A** knyght Was made before ony cote armure . and O;
 lybion Was the first knyght that euer Was . **A**steriali his fader
 come bi the right lyne of that gentelman Jafeth and saw the pe
 ple multiplie & had no gouerneur **A**nd the cursyd peple of Sem
 Bered apenyng them Olibion Was the serpyngest and the manful
 lest man in his tyme **A**nd the peple cried on Olibion to be thyr
 maister and theyr gouner **A** thousand men Ber than multipli
 ed of Jafethis lyne . **A**steriaff made to his son a garlande a
 bowte his hede of .ix. diueris preciouise stonys in tokenyng of
 chualy to be a gouner of a .M. men . & onto thys same day p
 kigh haue his name i latē p^e is as moch to sei p^e gouner of .iij. me

Olibion knelyd to Asterpatt his fader and askyd his blis :
 syng . Asterpatt toke Olibions swerde that Was Jafethis
 fadlchon that Tubalt made before the floode : and smote flat
 lyng . ix . tymys wypon the ryght shuldre of Olibion in toke ;
 nyng of the ix . wertyngs of the forsayde precious stonyng and
 gaue him his blissing With a charge to kepe the ix . wertyngs
 of charge now folowng as ye shall here .

Theis be the charges or artikelis that every
 knyght shlude kepe by the dignyte of his order &
 they be ix . v . tempall and iiii goostly

The be . x . temperat uirtys & . iiii . goostly uirtys of charite
 the . x . tempall wertyngs be theys . he shall not turne his backe
 to his enemy for to flee . The . ii . is that he shall truly holde
 his promysse to his frende : and also to his foe . The . iii . is
 he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny a wote him
 The . iiii . is he shall wpholde maydonys ryght . The . v . is
 that he shall holde wyddowys ryght . Theys be the . iiii . wertyngs
 of charite goostly . The first is : he shall honoure his fa :
 der and his moder . The . ii . is he shall do noon harme to the
 poore . The . iii . is he shall be mercifull . The . iiii . is he shall
 holde With the sacrifice of the grete god of heuyn . And than
 Asterpatt did make to Olibion a targett of Olyfe tree With
 iij . corneris . ii . a bouen is face and oon coloure to the gownd
 Barde . in tokenyng that thys Olibion Was the chye of all

the blode of the .iij. sonnys of Noe By the Olif tree he vnder
 stode vieterly for to Wyth By the poynt of his target to the gro;
 Wnde the cursed brother Cham By the corner of his target a
 bouen fithereft that other brother Sem . That other corner
 next to hym selfe betokenyth that gentylman Jafeth the blis
 sed brother of Whome god and man come by right lyne

The maner of knyghthodis ben .ii. oon with
 the Swerde An other with the Bath

Ther be .ij. maner of knyghthodes oon With the swerde and
 an other With the bath The bath is the Worthest by cause of
 iii . Royalties . Oon is Whan an vnaged pryncce is made kn
 yght or be crowned kyng The secunde is Whan a kyng or an
 Emperoure is crowned . The thyrde is Whan a quene or an
 Emperis is crowned . The iii . is Whan a kyng or an Em
 peroure cum to speke With an other of dyuerse lordys

Nyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

Ther is a Gentylman of Muncetre and of blode
And ther is a Gentylman of bloode
Ther is a Gentylman of Cootearmur : and theos be .iij
 Oon of the kyngys luge . An other of a lordeship . And
 the thyrde is of the kyllyng of a Saryson
And ther is a gentylman contrapast
And ther is a gentylman Mocrasfet
And ther is a gentylman Spirituall
Ther is also a gentylman spirituall and temperall . and
 all thes ben more playnly declared in this booke

T Gentilmen be calde. iiii. maner of wyle one of awncetreis and iii of Cotearmure

Ther be .iii. diuerse maner of gentilmen . Don his a gentyl
man of awncetreys : Wich muste nedis be a gentilman of blode
Ther be .iiij. gentilmen of Cotearmure and not of blode Don
is a gentylman of Cotearmure of the gynges bagge . that is to
say his deuce by an herald 3gouen . An other gentilman of
Cotearmure is and not of blode a kyng geuyng a lordshipp to a
yoman sonder his sealt of patent to hym and to his eyres for e
uer more he may Were a Cotearmure of the same lordshipp
The thirde his a yoman cristenyd yif he kilt a gentylman forsyn
he may Were the forsyns Cotearmure and noo forsyn a forsynis
cotearmure nethiz cristenys cotearmure bi feghtyng in noo Wyse
Mit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man
feghtyng in the list shall Were the cotearmure of him that is ouer
comyn . Or if a souereyn kyng make of a yoman a knyght that
same knyght is a gentylman of blode by the royalte of the kyng
and of knyghthood

A gentylman spirituall

A Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and
that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode . Butte
if a gentylmannys sone be made preste he is a gentilman both spi
rituall and temperall . Criste Was a gentilman of his moder be
alue and bare cotearmure of aumseturis . The .iiij. Euangelist
berith Wittenese of Cristis Wordys in the gospell With all thap
postilles . They Were Yelows and of gentylmen come by the right
lyne of that Worthy gouernour Judas machabeus bot that by suc
cession of tyme the kynrade fell to puerety . after the destruction

of Judas Machabeus and then they felt to laboris & Battal;
de no gentilmen. and the .iii. doctours of holi church Seynt Je;
rom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori Was gentilmen of blood
and of cotarmures

Also the diuisionys of cotarmuris be. ix. that
is to witte .v. perfyte and. iiii. vnperfyte

Ther be .ix. dyuisionis of cotarmures. .v. perfite & .iiii.
vnperfite. The .v. perfite be theys Termynall Colla
terall Abstrakte Sipall and Bastard.

A Diferens Embordng

Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right ly;
ne bethir by fadur or by modur may bere the right hys cotarm;
uris With a diferens calde Embordng

A Diferans Jemeles

Collaterall is calde in armys the sonnes of the bretheren
of the right hys bepng the cotarmuris of theyr faders With a
differans Jemeles

A Diferens molet

Sipall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right ly;
ne from the right hys by line male. thay may bere there fa;
durs cotarmure With a diferans molet

Diferans countertreuis

The bastards of sipall shall bere his faders cotarmure co;
untreuis. that is to say What so euer he beueth in his felde he
shall bere in the coloris dyuerse and no more

How ther be .iiii. cotarmurs imperfite and be boyn wȝth owte diferans

Ther be .iii. cotarmurs imperfite : and be borne wȝth oȝte differance . The first cotarmur is if a lordshipp a fore sayde be gouden vnder patent bi the kyng . and if he die wȝth oute hys his cotarmur is ȝdon .

The secunde is the cotarmur of the kyngs gyfte yif he dye wȝth oȝte hys his cotarmur is done . and yif theys .ij. cotarmurs haue wȝsheld forth : the fith degre of cheam bring lyne by male be gentulmen of bloode by laboure of armys

The threde cotarmur of the Sarzys yif the cristyn man dye wȝth oȝte wȝsheld his cotarmur is done . and if he had wȝsheld forth vnto the fith degre from him by right lyne of wȝsheld male he is a gentylman of bloode

The salbrith cotarmur of the chefe bloode yif he dye wȝth oȝte ony wȝsheld the hole cotarmur is lost than it fallith to be a cotarmur of thempersite bring wȝth a differans

All the bastardis of all cotarmurs shall bere a fesse Suall hit a baston of oon of the .iii. dignities of colouris . excepte the bastarde of the fipiales and the bastarde of the brethryne of the cheue bloode Where the ritaunce is departed to euȝch broche e like moch theys bastardis shall adde more bagge to his armys or take a bag a bagge of armys

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

Ther shall none of the .ix. orduris of regallite bot all onli the soueregne kyng geue cotarmur . for that is to hym impro

prid bi lalle of armes . And yit the kynge shall nott make a
knyght With othe a cotarmure by fore .

Exup knyght chesayn i the felde mai make a cotarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

A Knyght is made in .v. dyuerse places In mustering in
londe of Beris . In Sembling vnder baners . In liffes of
the bath And at the sepulchre

Called cotarmure is on the moderis parte

Called cotarmure is calde the coote of a gentylwoman
buyng spuelode Weddyd to a man buyng noo cotarmure .
hiz sone may Bere his cotarmur With a difference of armes
durynge his liue by the curtesy of lall of armes . and his sone
shall none bere bot so be that the gentylwoman be hys or nept of
blode to that cotarmure . Or ellis byngg hiz byrth of the blode
Royall and than shall hiz byre bere his cotarmure

How Gentyl men be made of Gromis that be
not of cotarmure nether blode and they be cald
vntriall and apocrifate as hit shewith folowng

Ther be .ij. dyuerse Gentylmen made of gromys that be nott
gentilmen of cotarmure nother of blode . One is cald in arm;
ys a gentylman vntriall that is to say made up among rely;
gious men as priors Abbottis or Bysshopis . That other
is called in armes a gentill man apocrifate that is to say ma

to wypp and gouyn to hym the name and the lyuetyng of a gentyl;
man .

In armys be vi differences that is to say ii.
for excellent and iii. for nobylls

Ther be .vi. Differences in armys . ii : for the excellent .
and . iii . for the nobles . Latell and Emborduryng for lordis .
Jemels Moletys Floore dyce and Cupnyfyles for the
nobles .

In blasynge of armys be .ix. quadratis that is
to say .v. quadrate finiall and iii. Royall

In blasynge of armys ther be .ix. quadratis for to con-
sider .v. quadrate finiall and .iii. Royall . If ye qua-
drate finiall be theys . Securi . Secundi . Fectly . Geratly . and
Endently .

Securi is called in armys When costarmure is .ix. quar-
ters dyverse colobris .

Secundi is called in armys When the costarmure is of .ix .

dyverse colobris : & a fustarget With in the costarmure of Whatt
colobris that hit be of

Fectly is called in armys When the costarmure is counterfeted

Geratly is called in armys When the costarmure is powdered
Bot a blaisor shall not say he beith Ermen . Silver powdered
With Ermen Bot he shall say he beith Ermen or ellis in fume
armys he muste say dym Ermen : Which is to say Whiche Ermen

In the word *Escal* is the first mutation which is the beginning
of the language of arms. as *Escal* is to be: as the word *Escal*
means of being a party I may say *Escal*.

A gentleman may not say: language of arms but of being
able to do so to say his commandment given to him I grant
that is the language

Comparing thus the language of arms. First I will say
the end of them that be in arms. and the language
the language. The first language is the language. and the language
The second language is the language.
The third language is the language.
The fourth language is the language.
The fifth language is the language.
The sixth language is the language.
The seventh language is the language.
The eighth language is the language.
And the tenth language is the language that is to say the
noone. there be the language of arms.

The fifth language is called *Endurance* of . in . which is
that is to say to be able to endure and to be able to
The sixth language is called *Endurance* of . in . which is
the language of . in . which is the language of the language
The seventh language is called *Endurance* of . in . which is
the language of . in . which is the language of the language
The eighth language is called *Endurance* of . in . which is
the language of . in . which is the language of the language
The ninth language is called *Endurance* of . in . which is
the language of . in . which is the language of the language
The tenth language is called *Endurance* of . in . which is
the language of . in . which is the language of the language

Hesý bagy is Whan tokenys of armys be disseuered from the cheef of the costarmure to the right spleyer in the felde

A fesy target is Whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the costarmure .

A fesy generall is calde in armys Whan the costarmure is Endented With . ij . dyuerse colours from the laste poynt of the costarmure to the spleyer

The chese is calde in armys the myddys of the costarmure of the right syde .

Quadrat is calde in armys Whan the felde is set With sum tokyñ of armys .

A quadrant-finall is called in armys Whan the felde is discoloured With tokenis of armys haupng no beest in the felde .

A Quadrant Royall is calde Whan the felde occuppeth y^e token of a beest or ony other tokyñ set With in the costarmure to the nobembre of fiue .

A The first quadrant is oon tokyñ of armys allonli sett and? Whatt after his byrthe he beareth .

A The secunde quadrant Royall is bepng in his costarmur in . thynge calde the tokenys of armys . that is to say . ij . flos : redlice in fylcpals . ij . rosis . ij . chapplettis . ij . lebardis . ij . ly onys . and so the . iij . quadrat Royall is to bere a beest (Raun : pande : beboldy - lentally . and fessely .

Here shall be shewed what Cootarmuris restry : al ben and weer the blaser shall begyn to blase .

Thre cootarmutis be thez called restyatt in armys .
Con is Whan a cootarmute is barri of dyuerse colobris
to the poynt . and What colobre the poynt be of . the poynt is the
felde . Thez the blaser shall begynne .

The secunde cootarmute restyatt is calde i armys Whan
a cootarmute is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt . & Whatt
pale medyt in the poynt p^r coloure is the felde The blaser shall
blase from that colobre to the next coloure pale .

The thurde cootarmute restyatt is calde in armys Whan a
cootarmute is sentry of dyuerse colobris to the poynt and Whatt
sette mydytt in the poynt p^r colobre is the felde . The blaser
shall blase from p^r colobre to the next colobre of the leftte side
of the cootarmute and blase the colobre sentri .

Merke what sentre Fixal Mangis Gorgis & o:
ther diuerse here now . folowynge be calde i armys

The sentre in armys is called stakar of tentis .

The fixyatt be called in armys mylner pphes .

The Mangys be called in armys a sleue .

The Gorgys be called in armys Water bulgees .

The Elynellis be calde in armys . iiii . quadrantis truncholis .

The Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys .

The Toilettis be calde in armys wastett .

The Diadys be called in armys kopprellys .

A Myris be calde in armys merobris or glasses .

A Feons be calde in armys brode arold hodyes .

A Tronkys be calde in armys any bestys hede or neck 3hytt
chagikli a sonder .

A Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde .

A Countretreuis is calde in armys Whan halfe the best is of
oon colour and that othez halfe of an othez colour

A Eny cotarmure that berith a crosse to the popnt : the popnt
is the felde . as Seynt George berith gollis feldre anglettis
of Siluer . bot apens this rule sum blasemis of armys repungne
as hit is shewed in the boke folowyng .

A This .iij. termys . of : and . With shall not be rehersed in
armys bot onys any of thaym

A Ther be diuerse berynghys of feeldys

Dyuerse berynghis of feeldis ther be **A** Don is beryngh hole
felde . hit is cleppd in armis clauz

A The secunde is beryngh too feeldis . hit is calde i armis Coucli

A The threde is beryngh too feeldis m . iij . quarters : hit is
calde in armys quaril

A Ther bene . iii . cote armurys grypty

Thre cotarmuris grypty ther bene in armys . Don is cal:
led chekky that is Whan the felde is chekerd With diuise colouris

A The secunde is calde Rynde that is to say Whan the felde is
made like Walbis of oon colour or of diuerse colouris

The thirde is calde berry whan the felde is made like go
boletys of dyuerse colours.

In armys be ii. pynponys . also it shewys wat
clawry cownterly and quarterly bene with other

Ther be in armys calde . ii . pynponys Don is whan the
feld his a saluti . Seynt andrewys crosse may be claur co;
unterly quarterly . Claur is called playn of oon colour .
Cownterly is whan colours quarterly be . ii . colours sett
in . ii . quarters

The secunde pynpon is called cheffrounce that is a couple
of sparis . and that may be claur cownterly quarterly getti
and byally .

Getti is whan . ii . cheffrounce be to gedur or moo .

Byally is called whan a batte is be tylene . ii cheffrounce

Here endeth the mooste speciall thyngys of the boke of the
lynage of Coote armuris and how gentylmen shalt be knowe;
yn from vngentylmen . and now hys folowng begynneth the
boke of blasyn of all man armys : i latyn french & English

ExPLICIT prima pars.

Here beynnith the blasynge of armys

Have shewyd to yow in this booke a foote holl gentilmē
 began. and holl the labo of armys Was first ordant. and
 holl moni coloris the be in cootarmuris. and the difference of
 cootarmuris With mony other thynggis that here needis not to
 be reheysed. Now I intende to procede of signys in armys and
 of the blasynge of all armys. Bot for to reheyse att the signys
 that be borne in armys as Pheok ppe Baa Dragon Lyon &
 Dolfyn and flobris and leups it War to longe a taryng.
 nez I can not do hit: the be so mony. Bot here shall shortly be
 shewyd to blase att armys if ye entende diligentli to poure au:
 lys. And be cause the cros is the moost Worthi signe among al
 signys in armys: at the cros I Witt begynne. in the Wich this
 nobill and myghti prynce kyng Arthur hadde grete trust so
 that he lefte his armys that he bare of. iij. Dragonys. and ou
 that an other shelde of. iij. crolons. and toke to his armys
 a crosse of Siluer in a feelde of verte and on the right side an
 ymage of oure blessed lady With hir sone in hir arme. and W^e
 that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after. as hit is
 Writyn in the bookis of cronycles of his tедыs Also I haue red
 this signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessed man
 Marci as Vincencius sayth. in speculo historiali. of the mar:
 uellis wth of Julian thapostita Emproure. li°. xv°. he saythe
 the angele brought on to the foresayd Mercuri att
 armure necessari With a shelde of asure and a
 cros fluri With. iij. roses of golde. as here i this
 And I fonde neuer that euer any armys War
 sende from heuyn bot in theym Was the spgne of
 the cros. Excepted in tharmys of the kyng of fr:
 aunce the Wich armys certanli War sende bi an alyngell
 upn that is to say. in flobris in maner of Silberdis



of asure . as hit sheldis here . the Wich certan ar
mpe Ware geuyn to the forsaide kyng of france
in spene of euerlastyng trowbust and that he
and his successores all way With batall and sbe
reddys shulde be punyschid .



I aske here moo questionis of the crossis signe

Now I turne agayne to the signe of the cros and aske a
question : how many crossis be borne in armys . to the Wich quest
tion vnder a certan nollumbur I dare not answere . for crossis
innumerabull ar borne now dayli . but decendyng to eueri cros
the Wich a fore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to
describ . among the Wich first the playn cros shal be describ of
the Wich cros moo doctis be made then of many odyr crossis .
for as moch as Wyse men in blaspyng of armys holde for a we
ri rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lowyest poynt of the
shelde . if the poynt be of con coloure . and so that coloure that
is in the poynt of the shelde is the felde of the armys

Not in that rule to remeue a way all doctis ye most mer
ke dyligently : that . that rule is true With a littyll addicion . y^e
is to Witte that in armys to be blased it is all way to begynne
at the poynt of the shelde : if the poynt be of con coloure . that is
true : if the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos
armys . and then With olde doctis ye shal begyn ther . or el
lys not . **A**nd Weez the coloures be equall ptyd othe on len
gth or ouerwart then euermore ye shal begynne to blase thos
armys in the right side . and in that case ye shal haue no respe
ct to the poynt .

And iff it be asked how berith Seynt george . it is to be

kenalb that ye most say . latine . **C** Portat co-
num futurum de argento cum quadam cruce plana
de rubio . **C** Gallie . Il port d'argent ung crois
playn de goublez . **C** Anglie . He betis a fel-
de of Siluer With a playn crois of goubles . as he
re aperith in theys armys .



And the same maner of Wyse as all crossis haupng a playn
crois to be blased Therefore thay er : p^e say Seynt george betis
the felde of goubles With .iii. quarteris of Siluer of Whome the
resonis I lobue not . for by thos resonis a playn crois shuld ne-
uer be founde in armys nez belng no differens in armys .

C Off an crois of an equal length on eueri parte .

A playn crois is founde in armys differng from the first
crois . and hit is of an equal length on eui parte as it ap-
perith here . and theys armys be harder then the o-
ther to blase as hit is oppn . for the endes of thes
crois toloche is not the hemmys or the vnter parte of p^e
sheelde i no parte in Wich ye shall say that he : that
betis thes armys . latine . sic **C** Ille portat de
auro cum vna cruce plana aurea equalis longi-
tudinis ex omni parte **C** Gallie . Il port d'aser ung crois pla-
yn d'ung longur p tout . **C** Anglie . He betith a fute With a
playn golden crois of equal length on eui parte . And this is
the differans in blasng . that all the endes of thes crois arne of e-
qual length the Wich mai not be in the playn crois a fore . for the
foote is the lengest parte . and hit be Well made . And this diffe



rens shall appere better in a cote-armure : then it doth in a sheeld
 e so ther is an euident differens be this p^e. ij. crossis aforesaid

¶ Off a playn cross scrypte .

Ther is an oder cross aquall scryptye in the myddis then
 in the myddis With oppyn corneris as here not touchyng the
 totterist parte of the sheelde in any parte ther of .

and hit is calde a cross patent . And ye shall say
 that he the Wich beris this cross beris i this man .

¶ latine sic . Ille portat unam crucem argentea ;
 tam patentem in campo nigro . **¶** Gallice . Il
 port de sable ung cross patee dargent . **¶** Angli
 ce sic . He berith Sable a cross paty of Siluer .



¶ Off a cross patent fixibyll .

This cross patent is made dyuerse in the foots of the same
 as hit apperith here . And then hit is calde a cross patée
 fixible . for i the erth sych a cross may be ppyhit .

in the Wich cross . iij . of the heyr partes . as oppyn
 in the corneris and bradder thyan in the myddis . &
 his foot is disposid to piche i the erthe . latine .

¶ Ille portat de rubio cum una cruce fixitua
 de albo **¶** Gallice . Il port de gullis ung cross
 patee fiche dargent . **¶** Et anglice . He berith Bullys and
 a cross paty fixibyll of Siluer . And knaue ye that ther be mo
 ny crossis the Wyche may be maade fixibyll as hit shall be shewd
 here folowynge in dyuerse .



Off a playn cros cordyd.

Among odyr crosseis oon is founde the Wich is cald a cord
 did cros as here it is shewed i this cros the Wich is cal
 d a corddid cros : for hit is made of cordys . the
 Wich testar cros 3 se bott late : in thazmpys of a
 nobull man : the Wich in very deed Was summe ty
 me a crafty man a Roper as he hym selfe sayd .
 And ye shall say of him that writth theys armys
 latine ¶ Ille portat gubiles cum una cruce
 plana cordata de argento . Gallice sic . ¶ Il port de goullez
 e vng cros playn corde dargent . Anglice sic . ¶ He writth
 gullis and a cros playn cordyd of Syluer .



¶ Off a cros playn pforatid .

Ther is an odyr cros playn the Wich meruelusly fro the
 playn cros of Saynt george differis . as here apperith .
 And here it is to be merkyd . that thoppynpon of
 sum men : sayng is . that theis armys be chekkerd
 armys . and this oppynpon is wttuzli to be repre
 sntd for armys may not be chekkerd bot at the lest
 in the nombus of . iiii . and in a gretttyr nombuz
 they may be made . as afterward shall be sh
 wed . Therfor it is to be said . latine sic . ¶ Ille portat vni
 am cruceam argentea pforatam in campo nigro . Et gallice sic .
 ¶ Il port de Sable vng cros dargent ptee . Anglice .
 ¶ He writth Sable and a cros pforatid of Siluer .



¶ Off a besantid cros.

Over theis crosse he haue an odyr cros the Riche & saue late in tharmys of a certan Januens as here it shewis And this is calde a besant cros for it is made alt of besantys . and spch a cros may be made als so ; ne With lytill carys as With besantys . for besantys and lytill carys differ not bot in coloure . for besantys be euer of golden coloure . ne the coloure of the besant shall be epressid in blaspyng of armys . for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for ther be no besantis bot of golde Therfor it is to be sayd . latine sic .



Ille portat unam crucem talentatam in campo rubeo . .
Gallice sic . **E**t il port de goblez ung cros besantee .
Anglice sic . **T**he berith gobles and a cros besantid .

¶ Off a cros flurzy .

Now folowith an odyr cros flurzy . the Riche is so called as hit apperith here . And therfor hit is calde de flourishyng cros . for hit has flouris in eueri ende copidat de that is to say saue the foote . thys cros flurzy sum tyme is borne in armys fipabull . And then it is calde in armys a cros flurzy fipabull . for in iij . of his endys he is flourishyng and in the foote pichabull or fipabull . Therfore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit . latine . **P**ortat unam crucem auream floridam in campo asoreo . Et gallice . **I**l port asoz ung cros flouretez dor . Anglice . **T**he berith asure and a cros flurzy of golde .



And here shall be shewyd of a cros flurri patent i armys

Now folowith a nod cros the which is called a cros flurri
 ry patent . as here it apperith . And hit is calde a cros
 flurri patent for he hath his endis opyn and i p^e
 myddys of eueri ende apperith an othere thryde in
 the maner of a flobre as it is oppnli shewyd in
 this cros . Therefore it shall be sayd that the be;
 res of theys armys : beis in this Wyse as folowith
 first in latyn thus : **P**ortat onam crucem flo
 ridam patentem de auro in campo asureo . Et gallice sic .



Il port d'or. ung patee flourettee dor . Anglice sic .
He berith asure with a cros patent flurri of golde .

And we shall vnderstand here of a playn Wateri cros .

Ouer ouer ye shall vnderstande that ther is an othere
 playn cros the which certainly is calde a Watery cros . and
 hit is calde a Wateri cros for hit is made bi the ma
 ner of Water troubled with Wynde . as here hit
 shewys i theys armys . Therefore he the which berith
 theys armys beis in this Wyse as it shall folow
 first in latyn thus . **P**ortat onam crucem
 planam ondofam de argento in campo rubeo .
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goublez ung cros playn ondee
 dargent . Anglice sic . **H**e berith goubles and a playn
 Wateri cros of Spluer .



Allso there is a cros that is calde inuectyt.

If a knyght also ar founde mco crosses the which ar made of
 colobus inuectyt or indentit as here in this cros appe-
 eth. And it is calde a cros inuectyt for the cau-
 se that hit has .n. colobus. soon put in to an o-
 ther. And of him that beareth these knyghts pe sh-
 all say first in latyn thus. **P**ortat onam
 crucem planam inuectam de coloribus altis et m-
 gnis in campo rubro. Et gallice sic. **I**l
 port de goubles ung cros plain verme d'argent et sable. Anglice.
The beareth goubles and a cros of Silver and Sable in-
 uectyt.



Off an other maner cros that is calde a cros croset.

Det solowith an other cros the whiches calde a cros cro-
 set or croset. and hit is calde croset for i cuz ende he is
 croset as here apperis. But this cros is not
 so oft borne in knyghts by him selfe as other cros-
 ses neuer the less many tymes hit is borne in di-
 uyniteys that is to say in littell crosses croset
 And these knyghts ar possidit with littell cros-
 ses croset. And ye shall say thus of hym y-
 bere these knyghts first in latyn. **I**lle portat onam crucem
 cruciatam in argento in campo albo. Et gallice sic.
Il port d'arsong cros croset d'argent. Anglice sic
The beareth alunce a cros croset of Silver.
And thus hit crosse ar borne and put in knyghts as I said



afore i dymynutyngs & w^t othe any cōm nombre then thay ar
called in french Crofletys .

¶ More ouer thez is a cros makulatit as here it folowis .

Wett ye Well wit p^r thez is an othez cros the Wych is cal:
led a cros makulatit as here it apperis . And this cros
is called a cros makulatit for he is made of mak
culps of the Wych certan makulis ye shalt se af:
terward in the chapituz of fustyllis makult: and
lofyngeys Where this mater shalt be moor playnli
toret. And he that beis thys armpis beis as it
is shewed here after . first in latyn thus .



¶ *Portat onam crucem makulatam de argento in campo a:
fero . Et gallice sic .* ¶ *Il port arbor long cros makeles
argent . Anglice sic .* ¶ The beith asure and a cros maku
latit of Siluer .

¶ Also thez is a cros makulatit and perforatit as here .

Be it knowe : that thys cros makulatit sum tyme is pfo
ratit . in the makulps as it is oppn in the passynghe e
folowynge . And thus ye most blase hym .
first in latyn in thys Wyse . **I**lle portat onam
crucem makulatam perforatam de cubo in scuto
argenteo . Et gallice sic . ¶ *Il port argent
long cros de gullez makele pfer . Anglice sic .*
¶ The beith Siluer With a cros of golbles
makulatit p^rfit .



This is a mylners cros as here it shall be shewed.

Here folowis an other cros the which is calde the cros of
a milne for hit is made to the similitude of a cōm iſtū-
ment of yrne in mylne the which beith the mylne
ſton by the which iſtūment: that ſton in his cōre
is borne equally that he deſcende not ouer myche
on the right pte ner on the lefte parte. but myniſte-
ryng to eueri parte that: that is his equally
and with othe fraile. And this is geuyn to
Juges to be in theiſ armys: and to thoſe that haue Juris-
diction vnder theiſ. That is to ſay as the forſayd iſtūment
is directe: to the mylne ſtone equally and with othe gyle.
So thoſe Juges ar boundyn to gyffe equally to eueri man his
right. And it is to be ſayd y^e the poſſeſſor of theiſ army beith
i this wyſe. firſt i latyn thus. **P**ortat vnam crucem mole-
dinarem argenteam in campo rubro. Et iam gallice.



Il port gobblez long cros moleynne dargent. Anglice.
He beith gobbles and a mylners cros of Syluer.

Now it shall be shewed of a cros that is turnyt a gayn.

Again we haue a cros the which is calde a cros turnyt a-
gain. and this cros is calde reuoluynt: for the cauſe y^e
thendys of this cros on eueri ſide as reuoluynt
again bi the maner of a Rāmps horne. And
y^e that beith theiſ armys beith i this wyſe firſt in
latyn thus. **P**ortat vnam crucem auream iū-
ſam in ſcutis aſureis. Gallice ſic. **I**l port
unfor long cros reuerſalee dor. Anglice ſic.
The beith aſure with a cros reuerſit of golde.



¶ Off a cros forkyd.

Under stande ye that ther be other men the which beere in
 thes armys a certan forkyd cros as this is. And hit
 is called forkyd: for as moch as that all the
 dys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd. Therefore hit
 shall be sayd of thes men that bein thes armys
 in this Wyse. primo latine. **P**ortat onam
 cruce[m] furcatam de auro in campo asereo.
 Gallice. **I**l port d'or ung cros dor.
 Anglice. **T**he bein a sure With a cros forkyd of golde



¶ Off a cros engrayld oz engraid.

Also ther be certayn nobill men the which beere a cros eng:
 rayld oz engrayld. as it apperis here folowynge And
 hit is cald a cros engrayld for hit is not pla
 yne in ony parte of him but engrayld also bett
 ouer his length as ouer his breed. Neuer the
 lees this engrayleng is no proper langage aftir
 the sight of this cros: but rather an endentynge
 as tath is. Bot it is the comune maner of spe
 kyng in thes armys. Therefore ye most say as I sayd a fore.
 And ye shall say of him that bein thes armys in this Wy
 se. First in latyne thus. **P**ortat onam cruce[m] ingradata[m]
 de albo in campo rubeo. Et iam Gallice.
Il port de gullys ung cros ingral dargent. Anglice
The bein gullys and a cros ingrayled of Syluer.



CC-00000000

Off a lucky one.

And this croce is founde other while ppeche or figityue i as
mpe . and? then his foote is figityue as I sayd a fore .

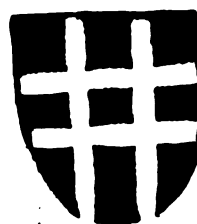
¶ Off a cros fluzi knottid .

Over thies crossis we haue a certan cros fluzi of the Bi;
che it is spokyn a foote . the Riche cros fluzi is founde
knottid as here . And that is as I sayd a foote
than knottid as founde i thendys and the anglis
of the sayd cros . And the heris of the sayd armys
latine . **¶** *Portat unam crucem nodulatam flo
ridam auream in campo de asuro . Et gallice sic*
¶ *Il port asor ung cros floretez botone dor .*
¶ *Anglice .* **¶** The herith asure and a cros fluzi knottid of
golds .



¶ Off a cros dolbult ptitid .

A cros dolbult is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobult
men the Wyche certan cros is calde a dolbult ptitid cros .
For if it be deuydid or partid after the long Way
or the brode Way put ther a bydys on dolbult cros
as we may se here . Wit I haue seen many no;
bult men dolbttyn of thys cros moore then of any
cros a fore said : the which neuer the lees after long
disputacioms in thoppynion a foresayd restid and
concludid . Therefore that heris theys armys . latine sic .
¶ *Portat unam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo ni
gro . Gallice sic .* **¶** *Il port sable ung cros dolble petie ar
gent . Anglice sic .* **¶** The herith Sable and a cros dolble
ptitid of Siluer .



¶ Off a cross cut off .

Fynde yet an othyr cross : the Wich is borne many tym ;
ys i tharmpys of nobyll men . the Wich is calde a cross trun-
catid . And hit is calde trunkeatid for hit is ma-
de of .ii. treys the tops cut a way . as here . Ther-
fore it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys ar-
mys beis in latine thus . ¶ *Portat onam cru-*
cem truncatam de argento in campo rubro .
Et gallice . ¶ *Il port de gullez vng cross recouee*
dargent . Anglice . ¶ The brith gobles Wich a cross trunke-
atid of Siluer .



¶ Off a knotty cross.

Now be ye wit after theys crossis ther is an othyr cross the
Wiche is calde a knotty cross : the Wich i certan is calde so
for hit has in euery ende certan knottis . as here .
And it is to be sayde of hym that beis theys ar-
mys in theys Wyse . ¶ *Primo latine .* ¶ *I pse por-*
tat onam crucem auream nodulatam i scuto afo-
reo . Et gallice . ¶ *Il port dasor vng cross to*
tone dor . Anglice . ¶ The beis asure Wich
a cross knotty of golde .



And theys cross is founde othyr While pryete or figityus i ar-
mys . and? then his foote is figityus as I sayd a fore .

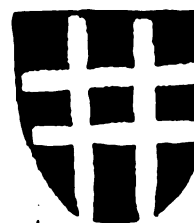
C Off a cros fluzri knottid .

Over thies crossis we haue a certan cros fluzri of the Bi;
che it is spokyn a foote . the Biche cros fluzri is founde
knottid as here . And that is as I soyd a foote
Byan knottys as founde i thendys and the anglis
of the sayd cros . And the heres of the sayd armys
latine . **C**portat onam crucem nodulatam flo
ridam auream in campo de asuro . Et gallice sic
Cl port asor yng cros floreter botone dor .
Anglice . **C**he berith asure and a cros fluzri knottid of
golds .



C Off a cros dolbult ptitid .

A cros dolbult is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobult
men the Wyth certan cros is calde a dolbult ptitid cros .
For if it be deuydid or partid after the long way
or the brode way put ther a bydys on dolbult cros
as we may se here . Wit I haue seen many no;
bult men dolbttynge of thys cros moore then of any
cros a fore said : the which neuer the lees after long
disputacioms in thoppynien a foresayd restid anoy
concludid . Therfore that beris theys armys . latine sic .
Cportat onam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo ni
gro . Gallice sic . **C**l port sable yng cros dolble petie ar
gent . Anglice sic . **C**he berith Sable and a cros dolble
partitid of Siluer .



¶ Off a cros double ptitid florishid

This cros double ptitid is varied sum tims . and then hit is called a cros double partitid florishid . as here ,
 Neuertheles hit is cald a cros fluzi impropuzli
 as sum men sayen for hit sayliþ the myddys of that
 floure as a noon hit shall folow in the next arm
 ys . the which certan myddys by no maner of wyse
 in that cros double ptitid may be . as a noon it
 shall be shewed . Bot þe that berith theis armis
 latine . ¶ *Portat unam crucem duplaminatam auream in
 campo rubro . Gallice . ¶ Il port de goublez ung cros double
 ptie floretez dor . Anglice . ¶ He berith goubles and a cros
 double ptitid fluzi of gold .*



¶ Off a cros tripartitid florishid .

But as is shewed afore this cros is cald a cros double
 ptitid florishid for the sayliþ the myddys of the cros by
 the which the cros florishid is made pite . as here
 hit is oppn . the which certan myddys putt the to it
 shall not be called a cros double ptitid florishid
 Bot rather it shall be cald a cros threfolde ptitid
 fluzi . and then it is well blased . for and it be
 dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes .
 all way oon parte shall a byde triptitid in the myddis of the cros
 as it is oppn i tharmys afore writtyn . And therefore þe that be
 rith theis armis . latine . ¶ *Portat unā crucē triptitā de ar
 gē° i cāpo de asuro . Gallice . ¶ Il port d'aser ung cros trefol
 ptie floretez argent . Anglice sic . ¶ He berith of asure
 with a cros triptitid floure of Siluer .*



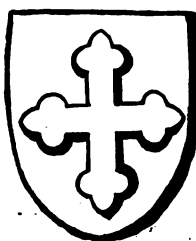
¶ Off a mylneris cros shadowyd or ombratid .

A Doubte theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here folowynge . And knaw ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for evermore thys shadow is made of blacke colour . of what sum ever colour the felde be of . the shadow is made of blacke . and the body of the same shadow is of y^e same colour With the felde . **¶** And he that beareth thes armes . latine . *Portat onam crucem ombratam in campo guero .* **¶** Gallie sic . *Il port dor ung cros molegne ombre .* **¶** Anglice . *The berith of golde With a mylneris cros ombratid or shadowyd .*



¶ Off a cros floree patent ombratid .

A Mothez samputt is sene of the ombracion of a certayn cros . and thys cros is calde a cros floree ombratid as apperith here . but truly spekyng and propurly . it is no cros : butt a shadow of such a cros . and the reason is . for the body of the said shadow is of the same colour With the felde . And so the colour that is in the felde shewith by all the body of the sayd shadow . **¶** And thoo that beareth thes armes . latine . *Portat onam crucē floriam patentem ombratam in campo tureo* **¶** Gallie sic . *Il port de goullez ung cros patee floritee ombre* **¶** Anglice sic . *The berith of golles and a cros patent flore ombratyd .*



Off a cross flour patent combrat and perfortid.

Never the les after sum men thys shadowd cross other wy;
le is persid maruelusly as hit solowith here and than hit
is made a cross flour patent combratid and perfo;
rtyd for hit accordis With the cross preceding
exceptid the passyng in the myddys of the sayd sha
do . **A**nd then hit shal be sayd that be the
the Wyth berith this cross . latine . *Portat cona
crucem florum patentem combratam perfortam
cum rubio in campo aureo*



Et gallie sic Il port dor ung croys patee flouree combrat
e patee de goubles .

Englice The berith of golde a cross patent floure shadowd e
perfyd With goubles .

Besetis moost be Ware of theis armys combratid of the
Wyth : many wyles be shewed a fore . **G**ot for the bla;
syng of theis certan armys sum ignorant men of thys crafte
take the rule goyng a fore that is to Wyte of the colowis trans;
mutid as ye saw a fore **G**ot ther be certan nobles and gentyl;
men in englonde the Wyth beere shadowe diuerse in theyr armys
as Iyon Anelop and other . and they that beere theys armys
and hit be a Iyon ye shal say in latyn **P**ortat conum leone
combratam in campo aureo **G**allice . Il port dor et ung
leon combrat . **E**nglice . The berith of golde and a Iyon
combratid . **A**nd men say that suche psonys as beere theys
combratid armys had there pgenitoris beeryng the same not com
bratid bot hole **G**ot the possessions e the patrimonyes descendid
to other men . then the Neuyes or Dynnyfmen leuyng in good
hoys and trustyng to haue the possessions of theis pgenitoris ;
beere theis armys combratid . att odes differens a fore said leuyng .

for When they haue that patimony : that thai truste on . soon
they may bee that lion or other beest of the same colour the Wi;
che they: progenytors haue . and it is bettyr to bee thes armis
combratit then holly to leeff they: progenytours armys .

C Witt here folowis an oide cros hemyt or borderit as apperis

A Gret doute yit remaynes a nendys blasfemy of armys i
differens be this thys cros fimbriatit or borderit . as he
re nold apperis and the forsayd cros combratit .
in so much that they ar mych like . and it appe;
ris in the first sight that they be bot on . bot and
a man beholde Well thes is a gret differens . for
the bordir of thys cros is variet as Well fro the
coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felde .
and elles is thes no doute . Therefore it shall be sayde of hym
that beis thes armys in thys Wyse first in latyn thus .



*Portat conam crucem nigram perforatam floridam patentem
fimbriatam siue borduratum cum argento in campo rubro .
Gallice sic .* **C** Il port de gullez ung crois flouetee patee per
ce de sabut bordure d'argent . *Anglice sic .* **C** He beith gou
les With a cros fluzi patent perfit of Sable borderit W^t Red .

Nold folowis an Ermye cros as it shall be shewyd

H Or certan thes is an Ermye cros . & hitt
is a meruelus cros of y^e Wich thes Was a di
spytacion at london by a certan hercolde of Bre;
tan . And it Was determynt that thes armys
may be in non other coloure bot as here it apperis
And thys cros is calid an Ermye cros . and it



shall be sayd of him that beis theys armys in thes Wyse as it
 shall folow . first in latyn thus . **C**onstat unam crucem e;
 reminalem . Et gallice sic . **C**il port ung croys Eremmee
 Anglice sic . **T**he beith a cross ermpn And here ye moost
 note that the coloure i theys armys shall not be oppressit for this
 cross nez theis armis may not be made bot of theys colouris that
 is to say allone of blacke and White the Wich as the proper colo
 ris of theys armys .

Sufficientli is spokyn of crossis afore . now folowis an odiz
 tretreys of a puerse armys quarterit as here shall be shewyd .

Off armys quarterit sum az armis quarterit playn Sum
 quarterit engradit . Sum quarterit izrosit . Sum quat
 terit inuectyt . Sum quarterit indentit of the Wich it shall be
 spokyn euerich oon after othes . and first of tharmys playn

It shall be shewyd first of armys quarterit playn.

Thre maner of Wyse armys may be quarterit . The first
 maner is oppn Wyse . ii . opuerse armys az borne quar
 terli as it is oppn and playn in tharmys of the kyng of Fraun
 ce & of Englonde And ye shall say of hym
 y^e beis theys armys thus as folowys . first
 i latyn . **I**lle portat arma regis Francie &
 Anglie quarterata . Et gallice sic .

Cil port lez armes de France et d'angle
 terre quarteles . Anglice sic . **T**he beis
 tharmys of France & Englonde quarterli.



And it shall not be tedious to no man that Fraunce is put be
for Englonde i blasping. bot the cause is this. for tharmys of
Fraunce in armys be put afoze. and be tane a genall rule p^r
Whentumeu in armys be. ii. coloures oz moe i the popnt of the shel;
te. then ye shall not begyn at the popnt to blase them. bot in the
right pte oz side of thos armys. that same coloure ther founde i the
right side of p^r shelte is not the felde of tharmis. for it mai fortune
ne it is not the gretist coloure i tharmys afozfoyd bot les oz With
othir equall. and neu the les ye shall begyn to blase ther.

Off armys quartly borne nob it shall be sheloyd.

The secunde maner of Wyse of bezyng quarterit armys is
When. iii. diuise armys quartly be borne as here is sheloyt
And be that be is theys armys: beus. iii. diu
se armys quartly. latine sic. Ille portat qua
tuor arma diuisa quartata. Gallice sic.

If port quarter armes diuise; quarteleer.
Anglice sic **H**e beath. iii. armys diuise
quartly. And then if it be aslyt holt theys az;
mpe shulde be blasit. The blasers most begyn i the hyest cornell ou
the right side pcedyng to euy armys. tharmys in the right side
blasit: ye most go to the odur side & then to the thirde side & aft to
the last. And ye most knowb that theys armys reherisit afoze be
playn armys quarterit.

Ther is an othir man of bezyng of armys quartit Whn ii az;
mpe quartit be borne quartly. and it is borne most i armis of
queneys and so bati that noble quene of Englonde quene Anna
Wyse to that wyast prynces Kyng Richard the secunde: the Wiche
bati tharmys of Englonde & of Fraunce and of thempoz of Al
mayn quartly & m. p. ptes. that is to say in the right side of



the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce . iij . flo
 reducis of golde i a felde of asure . & i the secunde quart . iij . Li
 bartis of golde i a felde of golbles . & i p^e thirde quart an Egle
 splayd wth . ij . neckis . & i the . iij . a blake Lyon rampyng i a fel
 de of Silu . and so chaungeably she bare theys armys m . p^{er} .
 quarters the Wichfeldyn is seen in any armys .

Off armys quarterit and engraylt noth shalt be shewyt

Now I shew yow p^r sum time we haue armys quarterit &
 engraylt . that is to witte whan eu^{er} armys i his quart is
 engraylt as here apperis . & it shalt be sayd of him
 p^r beis theis armys thus . first i latyn **P**ortat de auro & rubio arma quarteriata & ingra
 data . Et gallice sic . **E**t port dor et golbles
 quartlee engraylee . Anglice sic **T**he berith
 of golde & gelbles quartery engraylt . And thi
 ar cald armys engraylt for they ar made of . ij . colouris the Wich
 graditly ar brougt to geder on colour m to an other colour



Off armys quaterit and irasyt noth I will speke .

As can armys the be quarterit and irasit
 as here apperis . the Wich can armys ar cal
 led quarterit armys irasit . for the colouris be ra
 sit owt as oon colour i raspyng Ware take alway
 from an othir . And it shalt be sayd of him p^r be
 is theis armys in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma
 quarteriata irasa de albo & nigro . Gallice sic
 dargentet Sable quartlee irase . Anglice sic **T**he beis
 Siluer and Sable quarterly irasid .



Of

Greatly improved the service of the public by the
 establishment of the new system of public works
 and repairs. It has been found that the system of
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Environ

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and

2. ~~_____~~ _____

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be.

OFF _____

I have not a moment's time to spare from my work. I am not a man of leisure. I am a man of action. I am a man of business. I am a man of war. I am a man of peace. I am a man of all things. I am a man of all men. I am a man of all times. I am a man of all places. I am a man of all things, all men, all times, all places.

of .ij. colouris in armys after the long Way in the playne man

A Ther is also a ptyng of armys of .ij. colouris ingradyt .

A And also ther is a ptyng of .ij. colouris irasit .

A Also forsoth ther is a parting of .ij. colouris muechyt .

A And ther is an othis parting of .ij. colouris indentit .

A Ther is also a ptyng of .ij. colouris cloddit or nbulatit .

A And more ouer ther is a ptyng of .ij. colouris Watery .

Herest I shew to you that ther be certen armys partit after the long Way of .ij. colouris in the playn Way as here apperis i theys armys . And they ar calde partit armys for they be made of .ij. colouris equal li partit . And he that beris theis armys beris thys i latyn . *Ille portat arma partita plana secundum longum de auro et albo . Gallice sic .*

Il portat d'or et d'argent playn ptes . Anglice sic .

He berith a fure and Syluer playn partit .



A Off armys partit the long Way ingradyt I witt shew here

Also ther is ptycion of armys ingradyt the long Way as is said afore by engraynyng of .ij. colouris to gedre as here apperis . And theys armys ar calde armys engraynt partit after the long Way of siluer and Sable . And it shal be sayd of him that berith thes armys i latyn thus . *Portat arma partita secundum longum ingradata de argento et nigro . Gallice sic .* **A** *Il port d'argent ingraylee et Sable partit du long . Anglice sic .* *He berith Syluer and Sable in engraynt partit after the long Way .*



ere, now it shall be shewyd of a mynys partit and irasit.

The thrid maner of Wyse as founde a mynys partit of .ij. co-
 colours & irasit as here. of the Wyche it is to be sayd: as
 afore of quartet a mynys irasit. And he that
 beiris thes a mynys: beiris in this Wyse as folowys
 first in latyn thus. *Portat arma pita secundu
 longum irasa de argento et rubio. Gallice sic.*
Il port pte du long argent et de giblez rase
Anglice sic. **T**he beirith a mynys partit on
 length of Siluer and gobles irasit.



Off a mynys pte the long Way and murekpt now I will speke

Also the fourth maner of Wyse: a mynys partit as borne af-
 ter the longe Way of .ij. colours murekpt as here apperis
 And thes a mynys be cald murekpt for the colou-
 ris be put oon in to an othir on rounde Wyse.
 And thes a mynys differ moch fro thazmys next
 beynge afore irasit. Wherfore it shall be sayd of
 hym the Wyche beiris thes a mynys thus as it shall
 folow first in latyn thus. *Ipsa portat arma
 partita secundum longum de coloribus albo et rubio murectis.*
Gallice sic. *Il port partee versu du long argent et de*
giblez. *Anglice sic.* **H**e beirith partit murekpt on lengthe
 of Siluer and gobles.



ð iij

Off armys partit on the long Bay & indentyd her it is shewyd

Sotheli an othir maner of partyt armys ther is the Bi
 che is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long Bay
 of .ii. colouris and theys armys ar called partyt
 indentyt. for thys cause that .ii. diuise colouris
 ar put to gethir: that is to say White and blac
 ar put to ged aft the man of menis tethe as it
 is sayd afore in the quarterit armys indentyt.
 And therfore ye shall say of hym the Wich beis
 theys armys in thys Wyse. first in latyn thus. *Portat az*
ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.
Gallia sic. **I**l port partee entente du long argent & sable
Et anglia sic. **T**he beith armys ptit indentit on length
 of Syluer and Sable.



Off armys partyt aft the long Bay cloudy or nebulatyd :

In the sept man of Wyse ther be armys borne partyt aft
 the long Bay nebulatyd as here it shall be shewyd in this
 fordon. And theys armys be calde innebulatyd
 for .ii. colouris ar put to gedre by the manere of
 cloudyes. Therfore the possessor of theys armys be
 ris in thys Wyse as it shall be sayd first i latyn
 thus. *Portat azma partita secundum longum*
de argento et auro innubulata. *Et gallia sic.*
Tl port ptie du long argent & d'or mneuepe.
Anglia sic. **T**he beith armys partyt on length of Sil
 uer and aoure innebulatyd.



Off armys ptyt Water of Syluer and golles this schoon is

More ouer aft theys armys aforesayd pit thez be to ne
armys partyt after the longe Way . and they be Water as
here in this schoon it apperith . and theys armis
ar calde Water : for .ij. colobris ar incartiet oon
m to an other by the maner of Water trobulde w^e
Wynde . And ye shall say of him that beris theis
armys m thys Wyse as folowys : first in latyn .



Portat arma ptyta undosa secundum longu
de argento et rubio . Gallice sic . **E**t port ptiee du long
argent et de golles ondee . Et anglie sic . **T**he beith
armys partyt the long Way of Syluer and golles Water .

Nolb here I begynne to speke of armys partyt ouerbast :

Here nolb folowys to se of armys ptyt ouerbast . the
Which certan particion ouerbast is made as mony Wyse
as is the pycon on length . that is to say on the playn Way
ouerbast . ingraynt . isarsit . muretyt . midentit . innebula
tit . and Water . Wherefore of theys certayn
shall be shewyd by signys . and first I begynne
at playn armys ouerbast . as here it shall be shew
wyd . And it shall be sayd of hym that beithe
theys army m thys Wyse first in latyn thus .



Portat arma partita extransufo plana de au
ro e asorio . Et gallice sic . **E**t port ptiee transufoe dor e
asoz . Anglice sic . **H**e beith golde and asure ptie ouerbast

Knowe ye that here is no coloure of that first rule : that is
to say that a man shall begyn at the poynt of the shelde to blase
for here is as mych coloure of golde as of asure .

Off armys irrasit oulbart nob here it shall be shewyd .

Nob of a nothiz maner of partycion of coloutis in armis oulbarte I will speke . And it is calde irrasit as here it shall appere in this fochion . of the Wich it is to be sayd that the gentyll man the Wich beys theys armys beys in this maner as folowis . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma partita extransuso irrasa de auro et rubio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port partice transuerse irrase dor et goblez . Anglice sic . **T**he berith armys partyt ouerbart irrasyt of golde and gobles .



Nob of armys partyt oulbartt ye shall haue an exemple .

Armys ther be also identyd oulbart and partyt . And they be calde indentyd for theyre coloutis as is sayd afore as put conin to an othiz bi the maner of meyming tethe . And it shall be sayd of him that beys theys armys in thys wyse . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma pita extransuso identata de auro et asorio as afore is rehysit . Et gallice sic . **I**l port ptice de trauers dor et dasor endenter . Anglice sic **T**he berith armys ptyt oulbarte indentytt of golde and asure

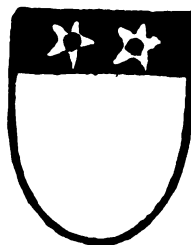


And to rehysse moore of ptyt armys oulbarte it nedis not for it is rehysyt sufficientli in the rules nept afore i armys ptyt on lengthe . Therfore it shall not be rehysyt here agayn . quia inutilis est repeticio vnus ad eiusdem . and that is to say

It is an unprofitable rebysyng of oon thyng to rebysse the same
a gape in the next sentens . Therefore to speke moore of armys
ys partit and figure them : othere of maplit or itasit inuec
lyt indentit nebulatyt and wnatyt : it nedys not . for they
be taught sufficiently i the long Bay . ¶ And I beleue it shall
be hard to fynde mony moo armys ptyt aft the long Bay or ou
ward then as rebysit a fore Neū the lees if any be funde or se
ne . in them the same rules shall be obseruēt : as is rebysit a
fore . and it is enogh for all armys on that man to be blasit
that any gentyll man with ptyt .

Of armys the which ar cald cheiff or an hēd I will shewe .

Sotheli certan men holde : y^t theys armys after rebysitt
shulde be cald armys ptyt . the which certanli 12 2 for y^t :
that ther is no vari pticion of the colouris or any licenes of
dyuision of colouris . Certanly in armys ptit it
is requyrt alway that the ptyes of the colouris
be equall . and that is not trul in this figure .
for the moore pte by mych is Siluer . Therefore
ye shall say of hym that beris thes armys thes
first in latyn . ¶ *Portat de argento et caput*
fulgidu auro cū duabus maculis pforatis de auro . Gallice
sic . ¶ Il port argent ung cheiff d'or et deux molettis
ptees d'or . Et anglia sic . ¶ He berith Siluer a Cheiff or
a Crestan of aure and ij. molettys pforat of golde .



And ye shall know that i thes armys the rule afore Bre-
 tyn most be considerit that is to say : that at the Coon it is to
 begyn to blase if that coloure of the Coon be gatter or more co-
 ppous coloure in armys as it is sayd afore **A**nd more ouer
 it is to be merkpt that no armis albe to be calde ptyt armis bot
 off they be made of .ij. colouris onys partit and no more for az-
 mys palit az not callit : nor albe not to be calde partyt armys
 all though they be made of .ij. colouris for thes colouris not al-
 lonli onys bot dyuerse tymys az partyt as here apperis **A**nd
 thes armys be calde palit armys for they be ma-
 de bi the man of palis. **A**nd it shall be sayd of
 hym that beris thes armys i latyn thus. **P**or-
 tat arma palata de auro et asorio. **G**allice sic.
Al port pale dor et asor. **A**nglice sic.
The berith pale of golde and asure.



Off armys palit vndatit now here it shall be shewpt.

Palyt armys of tyme as fownde vndatpt that is to say
 vatter as here apperis. **A**nd thes be calde palyt ar-
 mys vndatpt to the difference of barrit armys
 vndatpt. the Rich armys barrit may also be vnd-
 atpt as after shall be shewpt. **A**nd it shall be
 sayd of him that beris thes armys thus in latyn
Portat arma palata vndata vel vndosa de rubio
 et argēto. **E**t gallice sic. **A**l port pole
 vndee de goblez et dargent. **E**t anglice sic. **T**he berith
 paly vndatpt of gobles and Siluer.



¶ Off armys palit crokpt and sharpe nobl 3 Dist speke .

Here and beholde how mony maner of Wyse thes palit ar;
mys be borne dyuerseli . as it is shewyt in thys boke .
and theis armys nobl shewyt here : be cald palit
crokpt and sharpe . for in theys armys . ii . colo;
ris poly ar put to gethir : oon in to an othir cro;
kptly and sharpe . Therefore it shall be sayd of hi
the Wyche beis thes armys in thys Wyse . first i la;
tyng thus . *Portat arma palata tortuosa acu*
ta de nigro et argento . Gallice sic . ¶ *Il port pale d'armes*
de Sable et d'argent . Anglice sic . ¶ The beith pale crokpt
and sharpe of Sable and Syluer .



¶ Off armys barrit playn nobl here it shall be shewyt .

Here i thys chappure afore is determynyt of palit armys
and in thys chappure nobl folowynge it shall be deter;
mynyt of barrit armys . for the Wyche it shall be knowe that ar;
mys may be mony maner of Wyse barrit . and
the first maner of Wyse is playn barrit . as here
appereis . And ye shall knowe that thes be certayn
armys barrit playn . and then ye shall nott neede
to say i the blasynge of theys armys : be beith pla;
yne armys barrit . For i all othir disperynge ar;
mys barrit : ye most nedys declare the blasynge of theym howe
thos barrit armys differ from playn . for sū be barrit W^e a
Lyon rumpynge or a grehounde or odir beestis & sū be barrit &



polo derit With eris croslettyes molettyes Scesentis smale briddis
 oz other difference bot as for theys playn armis afore ye shal
 say in latyn in thys Wyse. *Portat arma barrata de argento & ni;*
gro Et gallice sic . *¶ Il port barre dargent et Sale .*
Anglice sic . *¶ He berith barri of Siluer and Sable*

¶ Off barrit armys conditit nob 3 Wyll shew as apperith .

R nalye for etan that armys barrit othis Wile be barrit &
 conditit that is to say Wateri . as here it apperith . And
 they be called barrit conditit for they be made of .ij. colouris me
 tynge to gedre by the maner of a floyng Watte as
 it is oppn afore . And ye shalt say of hym that
 beris theis armys i this Wyse . first i latyn thus
¶ Portat arma barrata condita de nigro et albo
Gallice sic . *¶ Il port barri ondee de Sable*
et dargent . Anglice sic . *¶ He beris barri con*
ditit of Sable and Siluer .



¶ Off armys barrit and murekpt ye shale haue exemple
B arrit armys murekpt ar borne of diuerse gentilt men .
 as here is shewyd . And thay ar called murekpt for in
 euery barre .ij. colouris ar put murekpt by the ma
 ner of a rounde Way as is sayd afore . And he p^r
 beris this armys beris in thys Wyse . first in la
 tyn thus . *¶ Portat arma barrata de coloribus*
rubeo et albo murectis . Et gallice sic .



¶ Il port barri verree de golblez et dargent .
Anglice sic . *¶ He berith barri murekpt of golbles and Sil*
uer . *¶ And 3 beyn With golbles for that colour is the*
first in the right cornell .

Off a myps barrit crokpt and sharpe as here aft is shewit.

Entill men thez be certanli the Rich beiz armis barrit crokpt and sharpe as here it aperith in theys a myps . and thay be called a myps barrit for differance of a myps the same man of Wyse polit : and thay be called crokpt and sharpe . for as it is sayd a fore . ii . colouris az put to gethyz crokptli and sharpe .

Therfore it shalt be sayd that the lord the Rich beiz theys a myps beith in this Wyse . first i latyn

Ille portat arma barrita tortuosa et acuta de nigro et auro .

Et gallice sic . Il port barri dauncetez acute de Sable et dor

Anglice sic . The beith barrit crokpt and sharpe of Sable and golde .



Now it shalt be shewyd of a myps that as bendly barrit .

Ther be forsothe certan a myps bendli barrit . and thei be called bendly barrit . and for this cause they be called bendly barrit . for . ii . colouris az iunyt to gether in euery barre bendly . as it is oppn here i theis armis And therfore it shalt be sayd of him that beiz theis a myps : in this Wyse as folowis . first in latyn thus . *Il pte portat arma bendata de rubio et auro . Et gallice sic . Il port barre beidee de goblez et dor . Anglice sic . The beith barri bendy, of gobles and golde .*



Not neuer the lesse ye most diligentli attende in the blasynge
of such armys : as palys barrit and bendys . for and they ben
not suttelly consaunt a man sodanly onswerynge may lightly in
thoos armys be dissapoynt . For certainly thoos armys be callede
palys armys in the which ar folowde so many palys of oon coloure
as ar of an other . And iff the palys of bothe the coloures ben
not equall thoos armys be not palys .

In diuerse armys of gentill men be folowde . ii . palys of oon
coloure . and . iij . of an other as here in theis armys folowynge
it shall be shewed . that is to say thes be . iij . pa-
lys of golles and . ii . of golde for of the coloure
of reede apperith . iij . partes in the shelde and tot
ii . allone of the coloure of golde Therefore the ge-
till man that berith theis armys : beris i this wyse
e thus ye shall say of him . first in latyn thus .



Portat duos palos aureos in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic .

Il port de golles et deux pales dor . Et anglia sic .

He berith golles and . ii . palys of golde .

Here ye shall diligently merke armys barrit and lesse barrit .

The most also diligently attende to the nombre of both too
coloures in armys palys barrit or lesse barrit of the which
littill barrits ye most be ware when they be folowde
in armys . as here it is shewed in theis armys .
for such lynes be called littill barrits to the diffe-
rence of littill barrits . And it shall be sayde that
the gentill man the which berith theis armys beris
in this thyng wyse first in latyn thus as folowis



Apportat unam barram et duas barulas de albo in campo ru-
bio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de golblez ung barres et deux
barrelettes d'argent . Et anglice sic . **T**he brith golbles on
barre and .ij. litell barris of Syluer .

Now I wyll speke of armys barrid & litell barris florishyt

Beholde how the forsayd litell barris ar othyrwyle made
florishyngli & than the be cald florishyt as here i thys
scroon . And they be cald florishyt : for they be made bi y^e ma-
ner of a flore de luce . And ye shall say of him
that is possessor of thes armys i thys wise as fo-
lows . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unam bar-
ram et duas barulas floris albas in scuto siue
campo blodio . Gallice sic . **I**l port asoz ung
barres et deux barrelettes floriz d'argent . An-
glice sic . **H**e brith a fure on bar and .ij. litell barris flori-
shyt of Syluer .



Now I intende to speke of bendys in armys as here .

Other wyle thes is borne in armys a bande as is founde i
dyverse armys of certan noble gentylmen as here now itt
shall be shewyd . And ye moost knawe that it
is cald a bande the wich begynnys at the right cor-
ner or the borne of the sheld : and descendith to y^e
lefte side of the same sheld : to the differans of fif-
fures or of litell staups of the wich it shall be spo-
lyn after . And of hym that has thes armys ye
shall say thus as folows . first in latyn . **A**pportat unam



bendam de rubio in campo aureo . Gallice sic . **I**l port
 dor song bende de gblaz . Anglice sic . **T**he beth golda e
 a bende of goldes .

Off litell bendys in armys nold here is an exempull .

RNow ye hold afore it is sayd that certan littell barres ar
 as borne i armys mony tymys . On the same maner of wise
 as borne littell bendys as here it shall be shewyd . And they be
 alde bendyllys to the differans of grete bendys
 as it is oppyn . And of hym that becis theys th
 it shall be sayd . first in latyn as here folowys :

Portat quoniam bendam e duas bendulas de auro
 i campo blado . Et gallice sic . **I**l port asor
 song bendy et deux bendelettis dor . Anglice sic .

He berith asure a bende and .ij. bendils of golde . And thes
 bendys ar othirwyle florishyt as is shewyd in the figure a fore
 in barres . And in diuse armys they be founde that they be
 cheryt . and sum be polderit with molettis . and sum with odir
 dyfferans the which nedys not to be figurit here



Off armys palit and bendyt nold here it shall be shewyd

The best maner of wyse certanly of beynge of wyse ar
 mps in con sheelde is in theys bendys bering for a man
 that has a patimong left by his fadyr . and o;
 thes certan londys by his modyr cumyng to him
 to the which londys of his moderis ar appropurt
 armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys
 armys com to hir by the way and discent of hir
 progenyturis . then may the hysre and hym list



here the boold armpes of his fadye in y^r boold sheldre . And i speke
a bende he may bere his moderis armpes as here in the fcochon after
appearis . And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armpes in
latyn thus . **P**ortat arma palati de argento et rubio cum una
benda de nigro . Gallice sic . **I**l port palee d'argent et de goulles
et ung bende de sabull . Anglice sic . **H**e berith palee of
Syluer and goulles With a bende of sabull .

And withyn this speche a bende ther is founde .iij. molettys
or maples of golde .

Off armpes bende fusillit here noth 3 But expemull .

One oth ther be founde in armpes othe certan bendes so [A]
man strange from theys . and here 3 Byll sheld to yow a
bende the Wich is calde a bende fusillit : as here ap;
peirith in this fcochon . And it is calde fusillit for
it is made all of fusillis of the Wich certan fusillis
more shall be spokyn afterward . Bot is the Wich
has theys armpes beris in latyn thus . **P**ortat
ronam bendam fusillatam de auro in campo asorio
Gallice sic . **I**l port d'or ung bende fusillee d'or .
Anglice sic . **T**he berith a fure a bende fusillit of golde .



And thes bende more tyme is borne With strangeris and
specialli in Burgon .

Here now it shall be spokyn of dyverse borduris & armys .

Bordures many and dyse as founde i armys and as be-
 ne of many nobill men & of the Rich sum be playn . sum i
 graplit . sum talentat . sum playn polidert . sum chekerit . sum
 gobonettit . sum inuectyt . of the Rich it shall be spokyn eynche
 oon after ordiz . And first of playne borduris I will speke as
 here it apperis . And the bordure is calde playne

When it is made playn of oon coloure aloon . as
 here in thys kochon . And it shall be sayde of hym
 that is possessor of theys armys first in latyn the

CPortat tres rosas rubias in campo argenteo
 cum bordura de rubio . Et gallice sic .

CIl port d'argent trois roses de goulez et long bordure de go-
 dles . Et anglie sic **C**The berith Siluer . iij . roses of gold ;
 les and a bordure of goldles .



Of armys bordurit and ingraplit now here folowys example

Armys With a bordure ingraplit othe While as borne of
 certan nobill men as here now is shewit in thys kochon .

And speke a bordure is calde a bordure ingraplit
 for the coloure of hym is put gre by gre in to the
 felde of tharmys as it is oppn here . And the pos-
 sessor of theys armys beis i latyn tong thus as
 folowys . **C**Portat arma de auro symbriata si-

ue bordurata de nigro ingradata cum tribus macu-

lis perforatis de nigro . Gallice sic . **CIl port d'or trois mul-**

lettis perforates de Sable long bordure ingraplee de Sable .

Anglice sic . **CThe berith gold . iij . molettis perforat of Sa-**
 bull and a bordure ingraplit of Sabull .



Now of armys bordurit and talentit 3 With shels exemple .

Ther is borne in armys a certan bordure talentit as here .
 And it is not necessari here to expres the coloure of the ta;
 lentis or besantis : for thay be euer of golde .

And is shal be sayd of him that beis thes armis
 in thys wyse first in latyn thus . **P**ortat co;
 num signum capitale de rubio in campo albo bordu
 ratum cum rubio talentatum . Gallice sic .



Il port de gent ung cheuron de goubles bordu;
 re de goubles talentee . Et anglia sic . **T**he with siluer a
 Cheuron of gobles bordurit With gobles talentit .

Off armys bordurit haryng . ij . Cheurons of siluer & c .

Ande stonde ye that certan tymys a bordure is borne in a
 mys polidurit dyuerse wyys othez wyle With molettis With
 rossis or With lityll crossis or With besantis or othez dyuise . And
 it is calde a bordure polidurit When any thyng is i
 that bordure : of What sumeu signe it be . as it
 is sayd a fore . and theys signys as rossis molettis
 and othez ar not countit for e tan nombur : for y^e
 nombur of that polidurynge excedis the nombur of
 ix And then y^e bordure is calde polidurit as here .



And ye shal say that the possessor of thes armys beis in this
 wyse as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum fu;

e m

tum de rubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et sona bor-
dura pulvis facta cum talentis . Et gallice sic . **Il** port de
goblez deup Cheurons argent et vng bordure de goblez polv;
dre talentes . Anglice sic . **He** berith gobles . ij . Cheurons
of Siluer and a bordure polverit with infantis .

With this is an othe manes bordure that is calde Chekerit .

We have yet an othe bordure in armes the which is calde a
bordure chekerit . And it is calde a chekerit bordure
for hit is made of .ij. coloris by the maner of a Cheker as
here it apperis . And it shall be sayd of hym the which beis the
ys armes in this wyse as folowys . first in la-
tyne thus . **Portat** unam cruce rubiam pla-
nam i campo argenteo cum sona bordura fractata
de nigro et argento . Et gallice sic . **Il** port
argent vng croys plagn de gobles bordure che-
ke de Sable et argent . Et anglice sic .



He berith Siluer on croys plagn of gobles a bordure cheke-
rit with Sabull & Siluer .

Off borduris gobonatit nold here is an exempull .

Now ye more ou that yet by side theys armes the which
I have spoke of afore of borduris : ther is an othe bor-
that is calde a bordure gobonatit . as here it shall be shewyt i
thys scochon next folowynge . And hit is calde gobonatit for

hit is made of ij. colouris quadrailli ioyngt. p^r is
 to say of blacke & White . p of hym that betis
 theys armys ye shall say in latyn thus as folowis
Portat de argento p duas bandas de nigro cil
 ana bordura de nigro et albo gobonata . Et gal
 lice sic . **I**l port argent deux bandes et ung
 bordure de sable et argent Anglice sic . **T**he beath siluer
 y. bandys of Sable With a bordure gobonatis of Sable & siluer



And thes same bordure haue that nobill pryncer the duke
 of Gloucestre brother to that nobill Beroloure kynge henti the
 fifth : the which royalte duke haue in his armys the best armys of
 France and of Englonde quartly With a bordure gobonatis of
 Siluer and sable as is shewyd in diuise places . And to blase
 theys armys it nedis not to be rep^risit . for it is sufficiently
 taght afore in diuerse places .

Item of borduris had in armys of colouris inuectyt .

Thes be pit borduris i armys of ij. colouris
 inuectyt . as here in thes figure appe
 ris . and hit is cald a bordure inuectyt for hit
 is made of .ij. colouris to gedys inuectyt . And
 ye shall say of hym the which beith theys armys
 in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma quartata de rubio
 et albo cum pona bordura de argento et nigro simul inuectis .
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port quartees de goblez et de ouesq

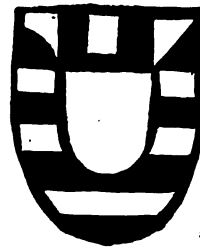


e ññ

long bordure verme d'argent et de sable . Anglice sic

A The brith quarly gobles and golde With a bordure muel
lyt of siluer and sable .

But i thes borduris ther is a grete differens emog men
portendyng theym expre and wyse m thys sciens as spe:
cially it is oppn i thaimps m olde tyme of thele of Marche W^hed
they shulde be calde borduris or not . as hce i thys
figure . And certan men say y' men not puttynge
a mezuelis differans of blaspyng say : that the for
sajd Eyle of marche the Wiche Wos calde Roger
Mortememer W^hen that he leupd bare a rmpes in la
tyn in thys wyse to say **A** Postavit arma pola
ta barata et contraconata de asorio 2 auro cum uno simplici scuto
de argento . Gallice sic . **A** Il port pale barree gironne de for
dor et long eku simple d'argent . Anglice sic . **A** The brith pa
ly barri contrari conyt of asure e golde With a siple shelde of silu.



And this oppnyon afore reherfit in the blaspyng plesyt ma:
ny a man the Wiche m no man of Wyse may be trid . For if thes
armpes as it is sayd afore bar contrari conatit : then the lastest
corner or the coone of thaimps that is to say the lastest poynt of
the shelde may neu be of con coloure as certanly it is of asure .

Over thys thynge afore reherfit in thes armis it is can
that in all armpes contrari conyt all the conys of W^hat sum eu co
loure thaimps be made they mete to gedye conally in the middis
of the shelde . as in the next figure of the shelde oppuly it shalt

be sheldyd. Wherfore as it apperith to my resson taulier they shal
 be blasit on this Wyse: exceptit the gretter autorite that the for
 sayd Eyle of Marche brith thus in latyn. **P**ortauit arma
 barato et caput fusi palatum et angulatum de auro et auro cum
 quodam scuto simplici de argento. Et gallice sic. **I**l port
 barres et ung Cheff pale aineate d'or et d'or et ung escu simple
 argent. Et anglie sic. **T**he brith barri and a Cheff pa
 le angulatis of a fure and golde With a symple sheld of Silu.

Off armys contrari conpt here I will informe you

Ther be yit for sooth diuerse noble men the Wich bore armys
 contrari conpt. as here in thys kochon apperith. And
 theys armys be calde contrari conpt for this cause.
 for all the colouris of theys armys meete to gedis
 at on coone. that is to say at the myddyst poynt
 of the sheld only. For euery body triangulit is
 more of lengthe then of berte and naamly conpt
 not p3. Therefore the oppnyon of thos men the Wy
 che sayd that the armys afore chersit: that is to Witte of the;
 les armys of Marche War palst barrit and contrari conpt is to
 be ceperupt. for so mych that the conps of the forsayd armys



acorde not the Rich of necessity shulde acorde iff the forsayd ope
nyon Ber trib. And of hym that beas theys armys ye shall
say in latyn. **P**ortat arma contramata de blodio et albo
Et gallice sic. **I**l port givone d'aso et d'argent. Anglice sic.
He berith contram conpt of asure and siluer.

Off pilat armys now here it shall be shewyd:

For as mych as it is spokyn afore of armys: in the Rich
the coloris mete to gedys in the myddist poynt conly.
Now solowth of certan armys in the Rich ij. pi:
lus mete to gedys in con wone. as here in thys fi:
gure. And it shall be sayd of hym the Rich be:
as theys armys in latyn in thys wyse.

Portat tres pilas nigros in campo auro.
Gallice sic. **I**l port cor trois piles de sable.
Et anglice sic. **T**he berith gold. ij. piles of sable



Off ballis in armys here now it shall be shewyd.

Euer the les ye most consydre a differens i theys blasyn
gys of theys armys afore: and theys that cum after
When ye blase theym in latyn tong. for othe: While thys terme
pila i latyn is take for to be a prese of tymbre to be put vnder the
palor of a bryge: or to speche a like Werke as i the mympull afore
And ody: While this terme pila is take for a certan rounde istru
met to play wth: the Rich istru^{met} frys othe: While to the hande

and then it is calde i latyn pila manualis as here
 And other while it is an instrument for the foote
 and then it is calde in latyn pila pedalis a fote bal
 Therfor it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes ar
 mps in latyn

Portat tres pilas argenteas
 in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port de
 goblez trois pelettis argent . Et anglie sic . **¶** He berith
 gobles .ij. ballis of Siluer .



¶ Et tanli ye most merke that i this figure of ballis a mā
 may soon er . Wherefore shortly it is to be knowl that sich
 ballis may haue all colobris but the colobre of golde for e ther
 be of goldyn colouris : they shulde be calde talentis or besantis the
 Wiche be eu of golden colobre .

Off tortellys or litill Cakys in armys .

¶ Ther be also tortellis y^e be litill Cakys
 the Wiche be grette then ballys e thar mps
 be truly made as here it is oppn . And he that be
 ris thes armys beris in this Wyse first i latyn .

Portat tres tortellas rubias i campo aureo .
 Gallice sic . **¶** Il port dor et trois torteurls de
 goblez . Et anglie sic . **¶** He berith golde e .ij. Cakys of
 gobles .



¶ More ouer merke : that as Bele ballys in armys as kakis
 and besantis all Way as hoost wolnde figuris e not pformt

Off fontans or Wellis here I will speke .

Neu the les ther be can nobill men the Wiche ber sich rounde fi
 guris : the Wiche figuris as calde fontans or Wellis as here ap

Paris. the which fontans eumore most be of Whyte
coloure for the thyng the which they represent.
For they represent eumore the coloure of the Wa-
ter of a Well the which is white And of hym y^e
beris thes armys ye most say in latyn thus.



Portat tres fontes i campo aureo. Gallice sic
Il port dor et trois fonteyns. Anglice sic. The berith
of golde and .ij. Bellis.

Off rynges the which be othe rounde instrumentis I Wilt speke

After thes rounde figuris a fore reherse
the be cian figuris the which be pforat as
be rynges: as here apperis. And it shall be sayd
of hym that beris thes armys i latyn thys. Per
tat tres anulos aureos i campo nigro. Gallice
sic Il port de sable et trois anulettis dor. An
glice sic. He berith Sabutt and .ij. rynges of golde.



Off tractys in armys.

For it is sayd of borduris i armys. now it folowith to
se of tractis or lynys. and first of a symple tract. and
they be calde tractis for as mych as the felde remay-
nyng of tharmys as Bele With i as With olde. &
an othe lyne is drawyn of an othe coloure as
here: to the man of a shelde. And it shall be sayd
of hym that beris thes armys i latyn. Portat
vnu tractu simplicem planam aureu i campo auro
Gallice sic. Il port dor vng trace playn dor. Anglice sic
The berith a pure a playn tract of golde.



Off a tract engraynt on booth the sydes here is an exemple.
A tract or a lyne othis While is engraynt on booth the par-
tes as here in thys figure apperith. And then it shall

be sayd of hym that beris thes arms i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum tractu
 ex utraque parte ingratum de auro i campo rubio
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez ung trace
 ingraple de chescun coste dor . Anglice sic .
 He berith gobles wyth a tract engrappt on bo
 thy the sydes of golde .



Off a tract dobbult and florishyt it shal be shewyt .

Thes tract is othyr wyse dobbult as in the arms of the
 kynge of Scottelonde . as here in this scochon apperis . &
 the forsayd kynge of Scottelond beris i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat duplicem trac
 tum cum floribus gladioli contrappositis et uno
 leone rapaci de rubio in campo aureo . Et galli
 ce sic . **I**l port dor ung dobble trace florettee
 countree et ung leon rampant de goblez . An
 glice sic . **H**e berith golde a dobble trace florishyt contrari
 and a Lyon rampyng of gobles .



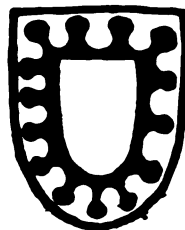
Off tractis triplatit and quatriplatit othyr wyse .

Amo of thes arms afore rehersit . I fynde more dyversite
 for ther be certan nobill men the which bere thes tractis
 triplatit as here in thys fygure . and sum bere hit
 quatriplatit as is founde i diuise armis . And ye
 shal say of hym that beris thes arms triplatit
 i latyn thus . **P**ortat tractum triplicatim de al
 bo i campo aureo . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor ung
 trace triplee dargent . Anglice sic . **H**e be
 rith golde a trace triplatit of siluer .



Off a tract symple of .ij. colobris and inuect an exemple

There be other nobill men the which have a symple tract of .ij. colobris inuect as here now it shall be shewyd in this tracton . And the possessor of thes arms beis in this wyse as folowis first in latyn . *Portat vnum tractum simplicem de coloribus auro et argento inuectis in futo aureo . Et gallice sic .* *Il port dor vng traice simple verze d'or et d'argent . Anglice sic .* The beith gold and a tract symple inuect of a fute and Siluer .



After tractis now it shall be spokyn of fessuris or staups .

Afore thes fessuris it is spokyn of bendys : and their differens . Now it shall be spokyn of fessuris . the which can fessuris or staups begynne in the left borne of the sheldre : e az drawne to the right parte of the sheldre beneath to the difference of bendys the which begynne in the right borne of the sheldre e az drawne to the left side of the sheldre beneath . and this way most the fessure be drawne as here apperis in this figure . And ye shall vnderstande that theis fessuris differ as many ways as the forsayd bendys differ . but it nedys not to be rehersyd for it is playn shewyd afore . Ther be fessuris or staups playn . mowed . inuect . and fuyllat . as I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And thes staups laste as wont to be or namli thay shulde be thaym . And then this fessure is cald a staffe : e in french it is cald a baston



Bot commonly it is calde a fissure for as much that he cleupe
his faderis armys m. ii partes for that bastard is clouny and
deuoyd from the patimony of his fader. And so sych a bastard
is forbydn to bere the hoolt armys of his fader for the reuerens
of his blode. bot his faderis armys he may bere With sych a sta
ffe as is sayd afore: in signe and finall declaracion of his bas
tardy and to the differance of propur and naturall bayre of
his fader. And When ye haue any sych a playn fissure oz a
staffe i armys oz ingrauit inuectyt oz fusillatit: of that same
staffe ye shall say as a fore is rehersit in the chapitour of budyng
moore playnly. And the bastarde the Wyth berith theys armys
possessie in lathen on thys maner as now here folowys.

Portat conam fissuram siue baculum aureum i campo asorio.
Galluce sic. **I**l port asor et ong fees or. Anglice sic
The berith asure and a fissure oz a staffe of golde.

Now here I begynne to speke of armys hedyd as it apperis.

Ther be certan nobill men the Wyth bere armys hedyd as here
it apperith. And ye most knaw that theis armys be cal
led hedyd: When the hyer parte of the shelde that is
to say the hede is made of con coloure oz of moo then
of con. & that parte extendys not to the myddis
of the shelde as aboon is shewyt by the shelde.
And knwbe ye that in the hedyd armys is a good
man of berynge of dyuse armys as by fortune sū
noble man has many londis and grette lordshippys by his mo
dyr for the Wyth londys of his moderis he intendys to bere the
armys of his modyr. and so he may do for it is rightwys.



Bot he that descendys of a nobull fadyr or of a gentill man .
 by the which he had any simple patrimony . then sch a nobull
 man : and he will : may bere the best armys of his moodys in
 the lastys parte of his shelds . and in sch an hys as I sayd
 a fore he may and he will bere the best armys of his fadyr
 And it shall be sayd of hym that beas theys armys i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **C**portat unum signum capitale de ni
 gro in campo aureo cum uno capite rubro et tribus talentis i eo
 dem . Et gallice sic . **I** port dos ung cheuon de Sabull
 et ung Cheff de gobles et trois besantis en la mesmes .
 Anglice sic . **T**he brith golde a cheuon of Sabull w
 a Cheff of gobles and .iij. besantis ther in .

And ther be certan nobull psones the which ber in the sheld
 a fore wryt of golde as is sayd a fore a Cheuon of Sa
 bull or of sum odyr coloure and .iij. red wofis or Whyte or sum
 odyr sygnys as crossis cressantis braddys or floures and a che
 ff sum of Sabull sum of odyr coloure with the signe of molet
 tis or odyr toknyng the which need not to be wryt . And then
 shall euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombur like as the
 felde and the signes require : as by fortune sum men bere thus
 to say . The berith Sabull a Cheuon of golde .iij. red wofis
 of gobles a Cheff of asure with .iij. moletys performat of vert
 and thus of all odyr differansys .

Off armys palit with oon quarter of an odyr coloure .

Certanly ther be sum nobull men the which ber in ther ar
 mys oon quarter of an odyr coloure dyfferyng from the

coloure or the coloubres of the shelde as here . in the
 Wich armis it is to be sayd that the nobull man the
 Wich beris theym berith in this Wyse first in latyn .

Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum una
 quarta eremetica . Et gallice sic . **I**t port

palae dafor et dor yng quart demyn . Et anglie

sic . **H**e berith palp afor and golde With con quart of Emyn .



And it is to be notit that ye most haue a resprekt to the co
 loure of that pale the Wich shulde ascende to the right borne of the
 shelde iff that quart ber not ther . and i that coloure ye most
 eu moore begyn to blase thoos armys like as the quart ber not
 ther as afor is rehersit .

Now of armys chekerit here ye shall haue an exemple .

One ouer other Whyle We se armys chekerit as here now
 it apperith in thys figure folowng and they be cald ar;
 mys chekerit When they are made of .ij. colours to
 the maner of a cheker . And theys armys resay;
 ue many differens as in heds or quarters i bar
 ris and bendis and other wyles i Cheurons of ye
 Wich it shall be spokyn anon folowng . And of
 hym the Wich possessis theys armys ye shall say in
 latyn thus . **P**ortat arma kakhata de aserio et auro . Et
 gallice sic . **I**t port kakhae dafor et dor . **A**nglice sic .
The berith Cheker of aserie and golde



Off Cheurons the Rich i englysh as also capituls of sparris

We have sotheli in armys certan signys the Rich as also Cheurons in french. And they be also in latyn Signa capitalia vel tigna. and in englysh a colspull of sparris as here is shewyd i theys signes: the Rich signes by likenes first the borne of carpentaries and makers of holtes. for an holse is neu made p fite tyll thes sparris be put apon hit: by the maner of an hede. and .ij. synche sparris or cheurons iongt to gedre make a capitall sygne. p^r is to say a colspull of sparris. and othe: While. ij. synche be borne i armys and othe: While. iij. ody: While. iiii. as it is knawyn. And of hym that beis theys armys afore ye shall say thus as folowys first i latyn. **P**ortat de rubio et duo signa capitalia de auro cū rubus talentis. Et gallica sic. **J**l port de golbz et deux Cheurons dor et deux talent. Anglica sic. **H**e beith golbles and .ij. Cheurons of golde With iij besantis.



Off a Cheuron or a sygne capitall engraynt here is shewyt.

Also a Cheuron is othe: While engraynt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the Rich beis theys armys in latyn in theys wyse. **P**ortat unum signum capitale in gradatū de albo in campo auro. Et gallica sic. **J**l port dor: ung Cheuron dargent engraynt. Anglica sic. **H**e beith a fure and a Cheuron of Sylver engraynt.



Off dyuerse and mezelus Cheucons yit 3 Bitt speke .

Once ouer yit i theys signys of Cheucons other While is
folowde a doctre in the blasynge of theym . Wher thei be ma
de of dyuerse colobris transmutat as here in this
scochon apperith . And of hym the Wyck beis thes
armys ye shall say in latyn . **P**ortat arma
quartierata de nigro & argento cum uno signo ca
pitoli de dictis coloribus transmutatis . Gallie
sic . **I**l port quartierlee de sable & argent & ung
Cheucon changee lung de laultre . Anglie sic . **T**he be
with quarterly Sable and Silver With a Cheucon of the sayd
colobris transmutat .



Off Cheueucons differynge on the longe Way :

Also theys signes or Cheucons be different after the longe
Way in armys as here in this figure apperith . And then
of hym the Wyck beis theys armys ye shall say in
lati . **P**ortat arma partita secundum longum de co
loribus auro & rubro cum uno signo capitoli de
dictis coloribus transmutatis . Gallie sic .
Il port partie du long de dor & goblez ung che
ucon changee lung de laultre . Anglie sic .
The be with party aft the longe Way of .ij. colouris golde and
goules With a Cheucon of the sayd colobris transmutat .



Off doctis among heroddis i blasynge theys armys sayng

Among othys doctis : a doctre the blasynge of tharmis her
folowynge nolle nept 3 haue herde heroddis pretendynge

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theym selfe w^{er}i conyng in blaspyng of armys mea
uelusli to dreeme in the blaspyng of theys armys .
And sum holde oon oppnyon and sum an othyr .
neuer the les it is no grette neede to doubte in the
blaspyng of theym as to conyng men . Therefore
of hym y^e beas thes armys ye shall say i latyn .



Portat duas ptes capitis futi de rubio q^{ue} etiam ptem de albo ad
modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis .
Et gallice sic . **I**l port lez deux ptes du chief de goblez et le
troisune d'argent ptez en manere du cheuon et trois roses lung
de l'autre . Anglice sic . **H**e beith .ij. parties of the heade of the
shelde gobles and the thride pte Silver by the maner of a che-
uon and .ij. roses of the same coloribus transmutat .

Off armys fusyllis in english fpyndyllis nobl 3 Bill speke .

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobles the Rich beere in theyr
armys fusellis : of the nombur of the Rich : my lord of
Gloucester y^e nobull prince uncle to kynge henri the sept was .
For he had in his armys .ij. fusillis of gobles by the maner of a
bar in a felde of silver the Rich etan armys this
nobull duke bare by the reson of certan lordes be ;
longyng to the mounte . Bot ye shall say of hym
that beas theys armys i this scochon in latyn th9



Portat de rubio et tres fusulos de argento .
Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez et trois fusulez
d'argent . Anglice sic . **T**he beith gobles and .ij. fusules
of Silver . **A**nd otherwhyle theys .ij. fusules or .iii. be borne
by the maner of a pale .

It is to be notit that Whm. iij fusiles or. ij. ar borne or moe to the nombur of. x. the Wich nombur is thei excede: say euermore that thos armys be polderit With fusillis or other thynngs and noon othyr Wyse. **A**nd so generalli ye most knowe that if any thynge be borne in armys ouer the nombur of. x. then thoos armys Wher sum euer they be they ar polderit.

Off oon fusyll borne in armys here I Wilt expound.

Other While oon fusyll is borne allon in armys as here i thes figure it apperith. in Wich mater I haue had certan heroddis dole in thei oppynions. Men the less it is than that ye shall say of hym the Wich beis theys armys With oole dole i latyn thus as folowis. **P**ortat de rubio cum uno fusulo de auro **E**t gallice sic. **I**l port de goblez ung fusill cor **A**nglice sic. **T**he beith gobles and a fusill of gold.



Off an fusyll of dyuerse colours now here I Wilt speke.

Also thes fusyllis sum tyme ar borne of dyuerse colours as here in thes figure it is shewyd. For it is a moore dole hold thes armys shulde be blasit then thar mys afore. but ye shall say i latyn of hym the Wyche has thes armys in this Wyse. **P**ortat arma partita ex transuerso de albo et nigro cum uno fusulo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis. **E**t gallice sic. **I**l port partie de trauers d'argent et sable et ung fusill de mesmes couleurs lung de l'autre. **E**t anglice sic



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theym selfe veri conyng in blaspyng of armys mea
uelusli to dreeme in the blaspyng of theys armys .
And sum holde oon oppynyon and sum an othyr .
neuer the les it is no grette neede to doubte in the
blaspyng of theym as to conyng men . Therefore
of hym y^e beas thes armys ye shalt say i latyn .



Portat duas ptes capitis kuta de rubio q̄ iā iam ptem de albo ad
modum signi capitalis et tres roses de coloribus transmutatis .
Et gallice sic . **L** port lez deux ptes du chief de goblez et le
troisune d'argent ptez en manere du cheueron et trois roses lung
de l'aultre . Anglice sic . **H**e beith .ij. parties of the heade of the
shelde gobles and the thirde pte Silver by the maner of a che-
ueron and .ij. roses of the same coloris transmutit .

Off armys fusyllis in englysh fpyndyllis nob 3 Will speke .

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobles the Wich beere in theyr
armys fusellis : of the nombur of the Wich : my lord of
Gloucester y^e nobull prince uncle to kynge henty the sept was .
For he had in his armys .ij. fusillis of gobles by the maner of a
bar in a felde of silver the Wich etan armys this
nobull duke bare by the reson of certan lordis be ;
longyng to the mounte . Bot ye shalt say of hym
that beas theys armys i this schoon in latyn th9



Portat de rubio et tres fusulos de argento .
Et gallice sic . **L** port de goblez et trois fusulez
d'argent . Anglice sic . **T**he beith gobles and .ij. fusules
of Silver . And otherwhyle theys .ij. fusules or .iiij. be borne
by the maner of a pale .

It is to be notit that Whm. iij fusiles or. ij. ar borne or moe to the nombur of .ix. the Wich nombur if they excede: say euermore that thos armys be powderit With fusillis or other thyngys andy noon othys Wyse. **A**nd so generalli ye most knab that iff any thyng be borne in armys ouer the nombur of .ix. then thoos armys What sum euer they be thay ar powderit.

Off oon fusyllt borne in armys here I Wilt expenult.

Other While oon fusyllt is borne allon in armys as here i thys figure it asperith. in Wich mater I haue had certan heroddis wolte in theyr oppynponys. Neu the lees it is can that ye shall say of hym the Wich beis theys armys With othe wolte i latyn thus as for lohis. *Portat de rubio cum uno fusulo de auro* Et gallice sic. *Il port de goblez ong fusilt or* Anglice sic. **A** The beith gobles and a fusilt of gold.



Off an fusyllt of dyuerse colobris nobt here I Wilt speke.

Also theys fusillis sum tyme ar borne of dyuerse colobris as here in thys figure it is shewyd. Not it is a more wolte hold theys armys shulde be blasit then thar: mys afore. Not ye shall say i latyn of hym the Wyche has thes armys in this Wyse. *Portat arma partita ex transuerso de albo et nigro cum uno fusilo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis.* Et gallice sic. *Il port partie de trauers d'argent et sable et ong fusilt de mesmes colours l'ung & l'autre.* Et anglice sic



He brith armys partit ouerwart of Siluer & sable With a
fussyllt of the saam colobour transmutit.

Off fussyllis by the maner of a bende here 3 Bitt sūwat say .

More ouer sych fussyllis az borne in armys by the maner
of a bende . as here nold apperith And then ye shall say
of hym the Wich pssessis theys armys in this Wyse
first in latyn thus . **C**portat onam bendam
fussillatam de auro in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic
Il port de goblez ung bende fussyllt dor . Et
analice sic . **T**he brith gobles and a bende
fussyllit of golde .



Off a bar fussyllit in armys here is an exemple .

Also thez be borne in armys theys fussyllis in a bar fussyllit
as here it apperith . And then it is to be sayd of hym the
Wich hath theys armys in latyn thus . **C**por-
tat de rubeo cum una barra fussillata de argento .
Gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez ung barre fu-
sulle argent . Et anglice sic . **T**he brith
gobles and a bar fussyllt of Siluer . And sum
men say that the forsayd armys began of Beueris
for as mych as Beueris wse sich fussyllis made of sponnyng Wott



Knowe ye p^r differans bi this ffusillis Masculis & Losynge

Nold here ye shall knowe the differans bi this fusillia mas-
culys and losyngeys . Wherfore it is to be knowe that

fusyllis as euer more long also fusyllis as strattys euer wart in the balp then as Mascules . And Mascules as larger ou wart in the balp : and shorter in length then be fusyllis . as here i this scochon it apperith . And it shalt be sayd of hym that possessis theys armys in this Wyse . first i latyn . **P**ortat de rubio 8 sep masculas de auro . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goubles et .vi. masculles dor : Et anglie sic . **T**he beith goubles and sep masculles of golde .



And theys makules other While as pforatit as I sayd ofore in the chapitour of the cros masculatit .

Off an othyr maner of makules yit here I will speke .

Also other While as borne armys masculatit as here now in this figure folowynge is shewyd . And ye shall vnderstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in the which the forsayd masculles begyn most plentifully in the right angle of the shelde . and as endid towarde the lefte pte . the which certan armys in vntreed ar patit . 8 as deuydit i to .iij. palyes yf thei be subtile consaynt . And of hym that beith theys armys it shalt be sayd i this Wyse first in latyn . **P**ortat a; ma masculata de argento 8 asorio . Et gallice sic argent et asor makules . Et anglie sic . **T**he beith of Silues and asure masculatit .



Off losynge hols and What maner of Wyse they be made.

Also losynge no maner of Wyse be made but i armys ben
dit . nei they may not be made by the selfe . and they be
made att Way as theys be made bendit . And ye
shall haue the most pery differans by this the
forsayd makulatis armys and bendid in the pictu
ris of the forsayd armys . And ye most take this
for a generall enformacion and instruction thatt
certanli losynge eumore stande wright : that is
to say that the hyse poynt or the heght : eu ascendis to haue or to
a marmpe bred . so that the hyse poynt extendys tottaly to the he
ed of the shelde . and of the ouerpart corneris oon extendys tot
taly to the right side . and that other corner extendys to the les
te side of the shelde . and the last part extendys to the last
parte of the shelde dyamecralit as it is oppn in the shelde next a
fore . And so Wich olde doctre we haue the differans of the for
sayd signes . that is to Wete of Makules and Losynges .
Nota also the forsayd susples neuer be founde pformit nei lo
synge asore sayd be neu pformit .



Knowe of a signe i armys y^t is calde a Saltori a man of a cros

Ther is an other maner of signe in armys : by dyuse
nobull men borne : the Wich is calde a Saltori . and it
is made by the man of a cros of Saynt andrew
as here now it apperith . And this cros is lic
kynt after certan men to an instrument made in
dyuerse partys the Wich is of a grette magnytude
or largenes : to the comparison of this signe .
And it is Well knowe of nobull gentlemen and



hunneris that ſuch ſaltatories ar ordant in mony parishes & pla-
 ces to take Wilde beestys the which onys their entreynge : by that
 instrumente may neu goo a geyn . Wherfore in olde tyme thes
 signys were geuyn to rich men . and otheerlyſe alde avaris
 Myrgonys or keperis the which men suffre not their tresures i what
 maner of wyſe they be getyn : to paſſe from theym . And of
 hym the which poſſeſſis theys armyes ye ſhall ſay in latyn . Por-
 tat de aſorio et onum ſaltatorium de auro . Et gallice ſic .
I l port d'or ſong ſaultier dor . Et anglice ſic . **T**he
 brith aſure and a ſaltory or a ſaltier of gold .

Off armyes ſaltire engradit here I will exemplif .

Kow here ye moſt knab that theys armyes ſaltire be o ;
 ther While engradit as here in thys figure nobl apperith
 And thep thep be alde ſaltire engradit as it is
 ſayd afore in mony places . as of the croſs engradit
 of baris and bendys . And of hym that beis
 theys armyes ye ſhall ſay in latyn . Por-
 tat co-
 num ſaltatorium engradatum de auro in campo a-
 ſorio . Et gallice ſic . **I** l port d'or ſong ſaul-
 tier dor engrapler . Et anglice ſic . **T**he brith aſure and
 a croſs ſaltire of gold engradit .



Off many croſſis ſaltire borne in armyes engradit an exemple

Other While thep be borne mony croſſis ſaltire i armyes en-
 gradit in oon ſheld . other While . ij . other While . .ij . as

f v

here . And of hym that beris theys armys thus
 it shalt be sayd in latyn . **P**ortat unam bar
 ram planam et tria saltatoria ingradata de auro i
 campo rubro . Et gallice sic **¶** Il port de gold;
 lez tong barre playn et trois saultiers engradez dor
 Et anglice sic . He berith goldes oon bar playn
 and iij . saltire crosseis engradyt of gold .



Off crowns in armys borne by the maner of a pale .

It is diligently to be markyd that When We say sich a lor
 de berith . in sych sygnyes . Hold theys . iij . signes as bor
 ne in armys We say not all Way . For other While theys . iij .
 signes ar put in a sheld by the maner of a pale . And then ther
 be alre signes palit . as here i thys figure it ap
 peryth . And of hym that has theys armys ye
 shalt say in latyn . **P**ortat iij . coronas de auro
 palatas in campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il
 port asor et trois corones dor palees . Anglice sic
 He berith asure and iij . crowns of gold palit .



Off crowns in armys borne barrit here 3 Bitt informe yow

Hold theys . iij . signes othar While be bor
 ne barrit here noth apperith in thys figure .
 And then of hym that beris theys armys ye shalt
 say in latyn . **P**ortat tres coronas aureas i
 campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port asor
 et et trois corones barrez cor . Et anglice sic .
¶ He berith asure & iij . crowns of gold barrit .



Off .iij. Crowns borne in the Corners of the sheldr .

A certanly thes .iij. crowns be borne in the most comyn way in the corneris of the sheldr as here in this scochon it apperith . And then ye most thus say that thes .iij. signes be borne in the corneris of the sheldr . for that is the most comune & the moost famous maner of beynng of thes .iij. signes or ani maner signes Therfore ye shall say that sych a lordz beith in latyn in this wise as here folowys . **P**ortat de auro et tres coronas aureas . non expremendo loca . Et gallice sic . **J**l port d'or et trois corones d'or . Et anglis ce sic . **T**he beith a fure and .iij. crowns of gold .



Off fishys borne in armys in dyverse wyse here is a doctrine

A new coltre pit is founde in armys . for as mych as ther was a certan man that hight Petrus de rupibus in tyme passit the bisshop of Wyndchester : the which baar in his armys iij. Rochys after his owne naame in which armys it is coltreit . Whether it is enogh to say in the blasynng of them : that he baar sych iij. fishys allone . as here in this scochon . And certanly I thynke nay . for the rule goynng a fore . Bot it is thus to be sayd : of the sayd Petrus in latyn . **P**ortant tres huiusmodi pisces argenteos natantes in campo nigro . Et gallice sic . **J**l port de Sable et trois Roches nâpantz d'argent . Et anglis ce sic . **T**he beith Sable and in Roches swymmyng of Siluer .



And then to thazmpes of Balfride lury as
 here nobl apperis i this figure And ye most say y^e
 he bare thus in latyn . **P**ortant tres lucios
 aureos in campo rubro . Et gallice sic . **I**
 port de goblez et trois lucez dor . Anglice sic .



The berith gobles and iij lucee of golde .
 the Wich certan blasping With othe declaracion here is enogh .
 for the sayd fishes ar in thare propur placis as I sayd in the
 rule afore .

But What shall be sayd of thys man then : the
 Wich beris .ij. barbellis turnyng theyr backys to
 geder as here apperis . Ye most say in latyn thys
Portat duos barbillos aureos adinuicem i
 ga vertentes in kuto asorio puluerisato cu crua
 bus cruciatis figituris de auro . Et gallice sic .



Il port d'asor poudre de croys crocelez fichez et deux bar
 buls dorez an dorez dor . Et anglice sic . **T**he berith asure
 polverit With crossis croslettys pycche and .ij. barbellis of golde
 backe to backe .

Off armys the Wich ar calde frectis here nobl I Wyt speke .

A Certan nobull baron that is to say the lord alderley of
 the Reame of Englonde baar in his armys a frecte .
 the Wich certan frectis i mony armys of dyuerse gentill men ar
 founde . othez While reede othez While golde . and othez While
 blac othez While simple and othez While double othez While tripart

and other While it is multipliet ou all the sheld
as here it apperith . and ye most vnderstanden
gret differens by thys armys bendit and theis
armys the which be made with the forsayd frettyng
Wherefore it is to be markyt that in bendyt armys
the colouris contenynt equally ar dyuydu . Bot i
thes frettis the felde alwaies abydyng woth as here . and this for
sayd lord audeley beris thus in latyn . **P**ortat arma frec
tata de auro in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de gob
lez vng frette dor . Anglice sic . **T**he berith gobles and
a frette of golde .



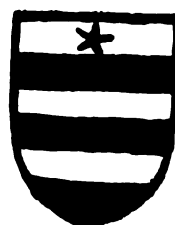
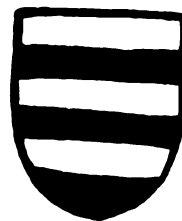
Off armys haupng beestis salpentyng or rampyng .

Bestis in tharmys of dyuerse nobult ar borne rampyng
as here i thys figure folowynge apperith . of the which i the
tolke afore I haue made no mencion . And of
hym that is possessor of theys armys ye shall
say in latyn . **P**ortat de rubro g r onum leo
nem de argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
de goblez vng Leon saliantz dargent . Et an
glice sic . **T**he berith gobles & a lion ram
pyng of siluer . And he is also a Lion rampyng for thys cau
se . for as mych as the right foote ascendyth to the right borne
of the sheld . and the lefte foote descendyth in to the foote of the
sheld as apperith i the figure . And this same man is obseruyd
in all beestis haupng .iii. fete . that is to say in lions leopz
dis beas doggis with other like to them .

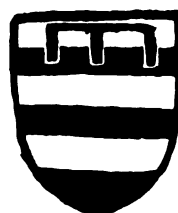


Off armes barrit and of labellis borne in armes .

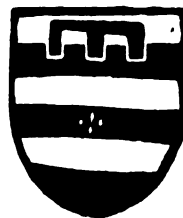
First note well thar armes of the fader as he
 be . and then the differencis as it shall
 be shewyd . for certan thes be dyuise nobutt men y^e
 Wich bere labellis in thes armes as it shall be
 shewyd i figure after . for the Wich it is to be kna
 we that sych labellis ar not propurly calde signes
 in armes bot dyfferencis of signes . that When it is so : that a
 ny nobutt man haue mony lesutt getyn sonnes : then y^e first son
 the Wich is his faderis ayre : shall bere the hoost
 armes of his fader Wich sum lyttill differens as
 here . to Whom speciall is geuyn a moon encre ;
 syng . for that first son is in hope of augmen
 tacion and encreffsyng of his patrimony . & thys
 differens may be sum littill molet or a croc croset
 or sych a like differens .



The secunde broder shall bere the hoost armes
 of his fader Wich . iij . labellis to the differens and
 in to the signe that he is the thirde that beris thof
 armes . **A**lso the thirde broder if thes be any
 shall bere iij . labellis i tokyn that he is the sau
 rth : that berith thos armes of Whom the fader is
 the first . the ayre is the secunde . and the secunde broder is y^e
 thirde : that beris thos armes . And so folow
 ys that the thirde broder shall bere . iij . labellis
 as here it apperith in thys figure . And so for
 the iff thes be moo brother ye shall encrece yollwe
 labellys after the forme afore reherfit .



And the sunys of thos same brether shall beere the same labellis. **A**nd i case that the secunde brother the Rich beith iij. labellis haue .ij. sonnys . certainly thelder soon of thos .ij. the Rich is wyre to his fadyr shall beere the hoost armys of his fadyr: With also many labellis as his fadyr did. With a litle differens as here it appeareth in thys scochon. **A**nd hys secunde brodyr shall beere the hoost armys of hys fadyr With the same labellis as his fadyr baare and no moo With a bordure as here in thys figure nept folowynge it shall be shewyt. and as it is rehersit in the picture of borduris.



And iff ther be the thyrde brodyr then he shall beere hys faders armys With the same labellis and a bordure of an other coloure to the differens of hys brothyr as it shall be shewyt i thys scochon nept sayng

And the chyldyr of thos men shall beere theyr dyfferens not in theyr faders armys, but in borduris and dyspysions dysuse.



And like as the chylder of the secunde brodyr bezyng iij. labellis ar dyspydnt and dyfferent: by thes signys and theyr borduris. So the chylder of the thyrde broder be: zpyng. iiii. labellis: beere the same armys that thes fader did & also many labellis. And thes ar dyfferent by thes signys and theyr borduris as afore is rehersit: and dysuse othyr. as ower While a Lyon rampyng on parte red an othyr blakke.

Now certainly of all the signys the which are founde in armys
as of floridys larys and other menutellys tokens I can
not declare here : ther be so many . But ye shall knowe general-
ly that for all tharmys the which lengthly any man has seen in his
days : ye haue rules sufficient as I be leue . to dyscerne and bla-
se any of theym : and it be so that ye be not in yowre mynde to
hasty or to slopyte in the dyscernyng . Nes ye may not ouerzygh-
slopytly the forsayd rules . but dyligently haue theym in yowre
mynde . and be not to full of confusio . For he that with hunt-
yn harys in oon othre : or oon while on . an othre while an othre
lightly be losys both . Therefore take heed to the rules . If so be
that they be not a generall doctrine : yet shall they profyte for
thys sciens greatly .

Werke ye wele theys questionys here now folowynge .

Of now to a question I will procede . and that is thys
Whethyr tharmys of the grauntynge of a pryncce or of o-
ther lordys as better or of sych dignyte : as armys of a manif-
propre auctorite take . When that it is leffull to euery nobill
man to take to hym armys at his plesure . For the which questi-
on it is to be knowe that . iiii . maner of wyse we haue armys

The first maner of wyse we haue othre althow armys the which
the we beere of othre fadyng or of othre moodyng or of othre pryde
cessoris . the which maner of beynge is comune and famous in
the which I will not stonde long . for that maner is best purt

The secunde maner we haue armys by olde merittes as
 we see playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Fraunce
 to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobyll man prync
 ce Edward the first getyn sone of kynge Edward the thirde y^e
 tyme kynge of Englonde after the takynge of kynge John of
 Fraunce i the batell of Merton . The which certan addicion was
 lesst and rightwisly don . and on the saame maner of whiche
 myght a poore archer haue take a pryncce or sum nobyll lord . &
 so tharmys of that pryncce : by hym so take rightwisly he may
 put to hym and to his payntis .

On the thirde maner of whiche we haue armys the which we
 haue by the grauntyng of a pryncce or of sum othe lordys .

And ye most knowe that thos armys the which we haue of
 the grauntyng of a pryncce or of a lordes resayue no question why
 that he berith thos same . for whi the pryncce wyll not : that sich
 a question be aske . whi he gaue to any man sych an armys as
 it is playn in the lawe of nature and Ciuyll . For that same
 that pleses the pryncce has the strength of lawe . but if any mā
 haue thos armys afore . for that thyng the which is myne with
 a rightwisly tityll with olde deservynge may not be take fro me .
 ner the pryncce may not do hit rightwisly .

The fourthe maner of whiche we haue thos armys the which
 we take on olde alme pour auctorite . as in theys dayes open
 ly we se . how many poore men by thays grace fauoure labouris
 or deservynge : ar made nobylls . Sum by theys prouidens . Sum
 bi thes māhod . sum bi thes strength . sum bi thes conig . sum bi od wayes

And of thes men many by theyr albe auctorite haue take as:
 mys to be borne to theym and to the baynes of Bloome it neddes
 not here to rehearse y^e names . Nei the less arms that be so taken
 they may lesfully and frely beere . Bot yit they be not of so grette
 dignyte and auctorite as thos arms the which az graunteyd day
 by day by the auctorite of a pryncer or of a lorde . Yet arms bi
 a manys proper auctorite take : if an othez man haue not bor
 ne theym afore : be of strength enogh .

And it is the oppynyon of moni men that an herod of armys
 may graue arms . Bot I say if any synch arms be borne by a
 ny herod geyn that thos arms be of no more auctorite then
 thos arms the which be take by a manys albe auctorite .

Expliat .

There in thes boke afore as contenynt the bolys of haubynge
 and huntynge With othez plesuris dyuerse as in the boke apperis
 and also of Cootarmuris a nobyll Werke . And here nob en;
 dyth the boke of blasynge of arms translatyd and compytyd to
 godys at Seynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of othe
 lord 3hil Ciste . M . CCCC . lxxxvi .



¶ Hic finis diuſorꝝ genofis valde potiliſſiſſe itaētibꝝ patebꝛ



¶ Sanctus albanus:

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